The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS

Abandonment of Murfreesboro by the Rebels.

Official Announcement by Gen. Buell.

The Rebels Retreating Towards the Gulf States.

COLUMBUS POSITIVELY EVACUATED.

Official Confirmation from Flag-Officer Foote.

Destruction of the Town and their Military Stores by the Rebels.

The Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers to be Opened to Commerce this Week.

RELIEF FOR THE LOYAL TENNESSEEANS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 2.

Gen. BUELL telegraphed to Gen. MCCLELLAN last night that the rebels have abandoned Murfreesboro, and are in full retreat towards the Tennessee River. Crossing this river will place them in Alabama, and free Middle Tennessee of every armed rebel force. Inasmuch as the enemy retreat along a railroad line, tearing up the rails as they pass, it will be difficult for Gen. BUELL to catch them.

I am permitted to announce the highly important intelligence that the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers will be opened this week to free and unrestricted commerce, under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. This measure will be one of great relief to the commerce of the Western States, and it will be a boon to the loyal people of Tennessee, who have been suffering so terribly for tea, coffee, salt and other necessaries of life.

Cotton to the value of $100,000 has fallen into our hands at Nashville, and the Treasury Department has taken measures to have it brought to New-York.

Commodore FOOTE telegraphed to-day that a reconnoissance toward Columbus revealed the fact that the enemy's fortifications had been blown up, and the guns dismounted, save in the water batteries; the houses burned, and the town evacuated.

It is believed that the United States forces will occupy Columbus to-day. The rebel forces under ALBERT S. JOHNSTON are being steadily pressed backward by Gen. BUELL.

THE WORK NEARLY ACCOMPLISHED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 2.

Official information to the War Department from Nashville, represents that the military work in that State is about completed, and that it only remains to effect a civil reorganization of the State Government.

The President has designated Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON to be a Brigadier-General, and he proceeds to Tennessee to-morrow, to open a Military Provisional Government of Tennessee, until the Civil Government be reconstructed.

Gen. BUELL will be nominated to-morrow as Major-General of Volunteers.

Flag-Officer Foote's Announcement of the Evacuation of Columbus.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 2.

The following dispatch was received to-day from Commodore FOOTE, dated Cairo, March 1:

Lieut.-Commanding PHELPS, sent with a flag of truce to-day to Columbus, has, this moment returned, and reports that Columbus is being evacuated. He saw the rebels burning their Winter quarters, and removing the heavy guns on the bluffs. But the guns in the water batteries remain intact. He also saw a large force of cavalry drawn up, ostentatiously, on the bluffs, but no infantry was to be seen as heretofore. The encampment, seen in our armed reconnoissance a few days since, has been removed. Large fires were visible in the town of Columbus, and upon the river banks below, indicating the destruction of the town, military stores, and equipments.

(Signed) A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF LATE MOVEMENTS.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 24th says persons reported to have left Gen. JOHNSTON's command, say he entertained no doubt of his ability to reënter Nashville whenever he wished to do so. The plan was to get BUELL between Nashville and the Cumberland.

The same paper says that Tennessee is bleeding at every pore. Her former prestige is obscured, and she must arouse to arms and vindicate her chivalry, patriotism and former renown, or be held in contempt by her sisters in their race for independence and renown.

The *Avalanche* advocates the formation of guerilla bands, armed with rifles of long range, to establish themselves behind trees, logs, and narrow bends of the Tennessee River, and pick off LINCOLN pilots, and that such corps of sharpshooters will be as great a terror to Federal steamers as their gunboats were at Donelson. It estimates the Federal loss at Donelson [illegible] killed and wounded, places the Confederate loss [illegible] and says prisoners 10,000 strong passed Paducah for Alton full of spirits, shouting for JEFF. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy.

THE ADVANCE TO BOWLING GREEN.

Correspondence of the Providence Journal.

BOWLING GREEN, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The last few days have been days of excitement and trial. Last Tuesday, Feb. 11, Gen. MITCHELL's division left their camp at Bacon Creek, Ky., and marched to their camp called Camp Madison, one mile beyond Green River. The business of this division is transacted very secretly, and consequently thoroughly. We did not receive orders to start until about 9 o'clock the preceding evening, and being required to strike tents at five, we had a busy night.

Thursday morning our division, infantry, cavalry and artillery, left Camp Madison for Bowling Green, 25 miles distant. We made 20 miles the first day. The railroad appears to be a little injured. All the railroad buildings were destroyed. Some were smoking when we passed. The roads the first day were in [illegible] order, but much obstructed by trees, which were, however, speedily removed by two companies of mechanics and engineers, who swung their axes with a will, and we were never stopped over fifteen minutes by them. The ponds along the road were filled with dead horses and cattle as long as any cattle were to be found to fill them. We rested at noon at Cave City, which was very nearly destroyed. On the second day we started for Bowling Green. The next morning was cold, with about an inch and a half of snow, but we were up betimes and on our way, the Nineteenth Illinois ahead as usual, with her blue flag waving triumphantly. Our road was obstructed, and was filled with signs of the rapid retreat of HARDEE's forces.

We pushed on vigorously, [illegible] rapidly disappear. Hearing repeatedly that the railroad bridge was destroyed and that the Dutchman's guard now stand this side of the river, Col. TURCHIN ordered the cavalry and one battery ahead. The ranks opened to the right and left, and Capt. LOOMIS' battery dashed by in fine style, and reached Bowling Green about 20 o'clock. We heard the cannon roar, and then we hurried on and reached the banks of the river opposite Bowing Green, about 2 o'clock, I think, thus making the 42 miles in about 37 hours. After the firing commenced we seized every team along the road and had the boys' knapsacks drawn by horses the rest of the way, much to the relief of our tired shoulders. Gen. TURCHIN fired the first shell into the town, and immediately three regiments were seen scampering on the cars and putting off with what they had.

But though within a mile of Bowling Green, we were powerless to interfere, for there was Barren River, wide and unfordable, between us, and both bridges destroyed. The Texas Rangers soon began to fire all the public buildings, and we were powerless to prevent it. Some fifty of us got ready under Capt. SCOTT to cross in a little skiff by parties, and try to drive out the few who remained to perform this work, but the General would not allow it. We then pitched our tents and prepared to wait until a bridge could be erected. When snugly tucked in our blankets, the assembly beat to arms, and after much scolding—for we were very tired and foot-sore—the brigade was in ranks. We expected to march to town, but were put on the back track some three miles. We left the main road, and soon came to the river, where we built fires and rested as well as possible. Here the repairs of an old wherry were completed, and we crossed the river, protected by artillery. There was a slight snow falling and very uncomfortably cold it was. We had a tedious time crossing. The Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth, HECKER's Illinois, crossed first. We pushed on slowly to within a mile or two of town, where we halted, waiting for the rest. But the boys, getting almost frozen, declared that they had rather be shot than frozen, and we then pushed on, seeing no enemy, but rather fearing a ruse, and that they would return upon us in large force. But no enemy appeared, and we were soon surrounding the fires, some of which had been burning for several days. All the public buildings and several warehouses filled with pork, beef, coffee, &c., are destroyed. A pile of grain 30 feet by 20 was burning when we arrived. Four engines and several cars were also burnt. This was their depôt, and the cars had been carrying away provisions for a week. Still immense quantities were destroyed, boxes of guns, large numbers of Bowie-knives roughly fashioned of iron, and every conceivable kind of shooting apparatus, and all sorts of hardware for cooking and other uses in immense quantities. I learn that we were not expected for a week, and we took them by surprise; our artillery made such quick time that they received their first news of our approach in the shape of a cannon ball, which struck the building in which HARDEE was, and caused him to make double-quick time out of town. We anticipated for the first twenty-four hours an attack from the Confederate forces, as we had but only four regiments and some cavalry, but we have the town safe and fast now.

The citizens seem to be out of heart, and do nothing. No alarm was given at a fire last night, and you would not have known in the back part of the town that there was any fire. Bowling Green had a population of about 2,500. There are now about 1,000 inhabitants.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Correspondence of the Columbus Statesman.

BOWLING GREEN, WARREN Co., Ky., Feb. 17, 1862.

Since writing my last letter to you, I have visited the fortifications of BUCKNER, around the town of Bowling Green, and found them very formidable—much more so than we had expected.

They number nine—the strongest we will call No. 1. From its appearance I should think it would take ten to one to take it. It is built on quite an eminence in the suburbs of the town, on the south side. It embraces an area of one and a half acres, on the summit of quite a hill, and is named College Hill Fort, built principally of stone, and mounting eighteen 18-pounder guns, which command every inch of ground within two and a half miles of Bowling Green.

The second in strength is on the east side of the town and river, and is a very handsomely-constructed affair, built of earth 30 feet in thickness, with two fine magazines. This we will call No. 2. These works inclose about three-quarters of an acre, and are built in a very odd shape. Not knowing what term to use in describing them, I will give it in my own way. If you take five eggs and lay them with the large ends one way, three in a row in the rear, and two in front, you will have as good an idea of these works as I can give. These works are called Fort Buckner, and are much admired by military men. They mount 20 guns—3 of which were calculated for siege guns.

The third one in strength and magnitude is built on the north side of the city, and is called Fort Warren, in honor of the county, which is the best county in the State. These works are perhaps the largest of all, and also built on the pinnacle of a hill, on two sides of which is a natural fortification, there being thirty or forty feet of an overhanging bluff of rocks running to the water's edge. This fort might be easily taken by flanking it on the north and west side. In strength it bears no comparison to No. 1 or 2, but for rifle purposes it is a splendid affair. The other seven are equal to No. 3 in every respect. They are some distance from town, and were intended more to watch our flanks than to do formidable work.

Six weeks since BUCKNER had 60,000 men in these works.

You have some little idea of the great Manassas of the West. You can no longer wonder at the delay of our worthy and competent Gen. BUELL. We have been working night and day ever since we have been here, trying to get our army across the raging Barren, but have not as yet succeeded in getting our transports over, but will do so to morrow, when you will hear of a mighty and determined army winding its way toward Nashville.

I will give you a short account of our crossing the Barren River—a very handsome, bold and daring adventure. The large iron railroad bridge which was blown into the river, formed some little foundation for a narrow foot-bridge, or rather a single plank was laid from one piece of rubbish to another, and over this some six regiments passed single file. After crossing the river, the west bank, for nearly half a mile, was a steep bluff of rocks, which no human foot could climb. A narrow path leading down the stream we braved, still in single file; one miss step would have hurled us to the bottom and into the river, which was very deep at or under the bluff of rocks. The sight, as viewed from the east side of the river, was very interesting, and many looked on with admiration and astonishment at the careless way in which we made our first introduction into the Manassas of Kentucky; but as we had no foe to meet on our arrival in the burning Moscow, we warmed ourselves by the fires of burning corn, and heaps of pork and beef, which are still burning this 17th day of February.

An immense amount of provisions fell into our hands, such as sugar, molasses, over a thousand pounds of pickled beef, some few pounds of pork, a large amount of camp kettles, some few boxes of clothing, and many other articles, in all to the amount of several thousand dollars. The beef is very fine; I made a hearty meal of some of it for supper to-night. We have been living for the last two days on secesh flour, beef, molasses, sugar, rice, and, by the way, last, if not least, some very good peach brandy, which, all that drank of it are compelled to say, if not good, made them feel so at least.

The town of Bowling Green is a very pretty place, or at least has been. Its population previous to the war was three thousand five hundred. It is the county seat of Warren, which is regarded as the best county in the State, and judging from what I have seen, it is as good a county as any State in the Union can boast of. There are some as pretty residences here as can be found in any town in the West. The citizens of the place have mostly left. A large proportion of them were Union men, and when the rebels came in, they left for Northern States and counties, and on our arrival the rebel part of them packed their traps and departed for the land of cotton.

Among the property to which the rebels saw fit to apply the torch on our arrival, was a large amount of old guns, which they obtained in the following manner: BUCKNER, in his proclamation, caused every man in Warren County to deliver to these headquarters one gun, or $20 in money, under the penalty of $50 fine or ninety days' imprisonment. This order caused a vast amount of old squirrel and shot guns to be brought from the country. As they were packed in buildings with other Confederate stores, they were burned—a sight interesting to the curious, to see the iron parts of them in heaps a foot thick in several places.

CAPT. PORTER, OF THE GUNBOAT ESSEX.

The following is an extract from a private letter, written at the request of the Captain by his acting aid, dated Cairo, Ill., Feb. 17:

"The Captain has suffered all that a man could endure since he was scalded on the 6th inst. But Dr. RICH says he is getting along well, and thinks he will be able to get around in a few days." The friend to whom this is addressed has received four letters from Capt. PORTER since his injury, and there is no allusion in any of them to internal injury, caused by "inhaling the hot steam." The writer of the above also says: "All hands on board will be glad to see Captain PORTER once more in active service, as they think him too good a man to be seen lying on a sick bed."

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Death of Brig.-Gen. Lander

Gen. Shields to Succeed to his Command.

The Tax and Excise Law Perfected by the House Committee of Ways and Means.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISTATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 2.

THE DEATH OF GEN. LANDER.

Gen. LANDER died at 4 P. M. to-day, in camp in Virginia, of congestion of the brain. He has been exceedingly unwell recently, and desired on that account to be relieved, but his fatal illness was of brief duration. Mrs. LANDER, formerly Miss J. M. DAVENPORT, of dramatic fame, is in Washington. A dispatch at 2 P. M. to-day, prepared her for the sad result.

Another account states that Gen. LANDER died at Paw Paw, Western Virginia, from the debilitating effects of his wound, received at Edwards' Ferry. His body is on the way to this city, where his widow resides.

Gen. LANDER had every attention which his old and well tried friends around him could bestow. His death was somewhat sudden. It was not until five o'clock this afternoon that his wife received intelligence of his illness. She immediately took measures for obtaining a special train to proceed thither, but before the arrangements were completed, Secretary STANTON called in person, and, with much feeling and delicacy, acquainted her with the fact of her husband's death. Secretary CHASE, and other distinguished friends, subsequently visited her in her affliction.

Gen. SHIELDS succeeds Gen. LANDER in command.

Gen. SHIELDS is here, and was notified to-night of his appointment to LANDER's command. He leaves to-morrow.

THE CONFISCATION AND EMANCIPATION SCHEMES.

The House Judiciary Committee, it is said, have abandoned all their confiscation and emancipation schemes, on the ground of their unconstitutionality.

THE TAX AND EXCISE BILL READY TO BE REPORTED.

The Tax and Excise bill has been completed, and will be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to-morrow. The injunction of secresy is not removed, but it is understood that all classes of luxuries are heavily taxed—such as liquors, tobacco, spices, gold and silver plate. The bill will be reported at 12 o'clock.

A MONARCHY IN MEXICO.

It is said to be clearly understood between the allied Powers, that *a Monarchy in Mexico will result from the invasion of that country, notwithstanding the assurances given the United States that they should not seek any political objects there.* It is believed they have disposed of those assurances by saying that the monarchy will be established by the free will of the Mexican people, just as the empire was established in France, by the free choice of the French nation.

GEN. HUNTER IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. HUNTER came in this morning. He is dressed in civilian's clothes.

LANE's friends have telegraphed to him to return at once, as there is no chance of his obtaining a separate command.

HUNTER will be called before the Committee on the conduct of the war to-morrow, to testify as to FREMONT's campaign.

ANOTHER SNOW-STORM.

Though it opened bright this morning, it clouded before noon, and over an inch depth of snow has fallen.

THE CANARD ABOUT GEN. SICKLES.

The canard published in one of your cotemporaries relative to an alleged shooting of Gen. SICKLES, is an egregious hoax. The General has for the past week been inspecting the various regiments of his brigade. On Friday morning, as he was inspecting a body of soldiers, the enemy opened fire upon them with a twenty-four pound field piece, placed on a hill on the Virginia side of the Potomac. One of the shots struck near a group of contrabands, two went in close proximity to the regimental hospital, a third passed directly over the regiment, while a fourth struck the ground some fifty yards in the rear of the General and Staff—a splendid line shot. No damage was done to person or property.

GEN. HITCHCOCK DECLINES.

Maj.-Gen. HITCHCOCK declines his appointment to that position, on the ground that the bad health with which he has been suffering for years will not permit him to perform the duties of the field. His letter of declination utters strong Union sentiments, his fervent desire that the rebellion may be speedily overthrown, and his confident belief that this will soon take place, and the authority of the Federal Government everywhere reëstablished. He expresses great admiration of the brilliant achievements recently in the West, and of the military genius which they manifest.

SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

Reports from every military department, received during the past week, represent the troops as being in good condition, and that there prevails among them a vigorous patriotic spirit for action in the field. Numerous applications, by regiments and officers, have been made to be relieved from duty in guarding posts, and placed where they will have an opportunity meeting the enemy in battle.

PROVOST-MARSHAL FOR HEINTZELMAN'S DIVISION.

Judge FREESE has obtained leave to vacate, for the time being, his office as Assistant Adjutant-General and Provost Judge of Alexandria in order to join Gen. HEINTZELMAN's Division as Provost-Marshal.

NO LETTERS OR TRAVEL TO THE SOUTH.

The War Department refuses to transmit any letters to the Southern States. Numerous passes have been given to women, children and persons in ill-health to return to their friends and families. Passes for business purposes or to persons merely desiring to visit the South and West are invariably refused.

FOUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE TELEGRAPH—THE TIMES TO HAVE FULL WAR NEWS—UNFOUNDED REPORTS ABOUT STANTON AND M'CLELLAN—UNITY OF THE ADMINISTRATION IN SUPPORT OF M'CLELLAN—WANTED, A MILITARY ABOLITION HERO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Feb. 28, 1862.

As the Secretary of War begins to understand the necessities of his position, and as correspondents begin to learn the spirit with which the new army order for seizing the Telegraph lines is to be administered, there is found a less divergence of opinions and interests than was at first apprehended to exist. The Secretary of War issued his hard, dry edict, and your correspondents felt that the Press and their profession was annihilated, and they complained accordingly. But it appears that Mr. STANTON foresaw the embarrassments that would arise, and was fully prepared to relent the rigor of the order, as facts might indicate to be proper. It is fortunate that Mr. SANFORD was made the manager of this delicate department of the War Office. His acquaintance with the wants of the Press is so thorough, and his sympathy with liberal opinions so genuine, that while he will faithfully do his duty to the Government, he will see that no unjust restriction is placed upon a free and loyal Press. While the readers of newspapers may not, for some weeks to come, have such copious speculations on army movements as have heretofore appeared, I think I can safely promise that no impediment will be placed in the way of the earliest publication of every important event of the war, whether it be of good or evil promise; though it must be confessed there is nothing now in our horizon that augurs anything but the most rapid and glorious triumph of the National arms. The NEW-YORK TIMES, at least, will be filled with glowing records of battles and—shall we doubt it?—victories.

There is, I am somewhat astonished to hear, already an impression widely spread, and industriously disseminated through the country, that Gen. MCCLELLAN has been practically shoved aside by the Administration, and that other councils than his now direct the war policy of the Government. Let me assure you, on the very best possible authority, that this is not true; and whoever gives himself up to schemes based upon the assumption that it is true, will sell himself to a most unfortunate delusion.

The individuals who are the apostles of this new faith of a changed Administration rely wholly on Secretary STANTON's actions and words to sustain their theory. In every act of the new Secretary, they think they see Gen. MCCLELLAN ignored. In every order he issues, they imagine a sneer at the Commander-in-Chief. Some of the imprudent radicals go so far as to report pretended *private consultations* with Mr. STANTON, in which the Secretary is alleged to have pronounced Gen. MCCLELLAN a "humbug." Such stuff is privately talked around, as if it were of that always true and always unmentionable gossip which is never known except to "insiders."

The propagators of these stories should know that their are trying to sustain their cause at the expense of Mr. STANTON's honor. Mr. STANTON did not make the remarks he was alleged to have made in the Rail-Road Convention recently held in this city, and he has a right to deny the report thereof. But Mr. STANTON does daily express to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and to Gen. MCCLELLAN's friends, and to his *own* friends, his great and undiminished regard for Gen. MCCLELLAN, and confidence in his military ability. *Such assurance is now in writing, and is known to Gen. McClellan's friends;* and the latter feel, and say they have a right to feel, that Gen. MCCLELLAN has no better friend than Secretary STANTON. If these two men, on whom with the President, so much of the hope of the country reposes, are satisfied with their relations, it surely does not become malicious partisans to interfere for their alienation. Certainly, nothing more discreditable to Mr. STANTON could be said than what these pretended friends of his are uttering, to wit: That in general conversations with leaky politicians, he (the Secretary) indulges in loose and vulgar aspersions of the President's first officer of the army! Do these tale-bearers mean to say that Mr. STANTON has neither the instincts of official propriety or the habits of a gentleman?

A little reflection would save many persons at a distance from falling into erroneous beliefs and groundless fears arising from the reports that I am here refuting. The assumption seems to be in the popular mind that the *Secretary of War* is a distinct, constitutional power in the Government, controlling the army; and that it is the Secretary of War that is to put down one General and put up another at his pleasure. This is all a mistake. The War Minister is merely the *President's adjunct.* He holds office only on tenure of the *President's will.* Mr. CAMERON had position—now he has not. So Mr. STANTON has now—to-morrow, if the President wills, he may not. It is as the President shall order, whether Gen. MCCLELLAN commands the army of the United States. And the friendliness or unfriendliness of Mr. STANTON, or of any other Secretary of War, to Gen. MCCLELLAN, has nothing to do with the latter's continuance at the head of the army. The Secretary cannot, of himself, control a Corporal.

But not only is Mr. STANTON friendly to Gen. MCCLELLAN; so also are the President, Mr. SEWARD, Mr. CHASE, Mr. BLAIR, and every member of the Cabinet! This is not a very encouraging state of facts for those enterprising schemers who have for two months led such a fierce crusade against Gen. MCCLELLAN; but the fault is theirs, not ours. They must rail on; retreat seems impossible, and their case is desperate.

A singular fatality seems to have attended every effort to magnify some crusading Abolitionist into a mighty General, by whom President LINCOLN was to be run down, and Gen. MCCLELLAN superseded. Each chosen and anointed prophet has successively broken down under the pressure and temptation of Government contracts; or has failed to get his columns in the field at the right time; or has disgusted the country by some crack-brain pronunciamiento, such as PHELPS', at Ship Island. So far, all the laurels of war have been won by such men as BURNSIDE, who thinks slaveholding an "enormity"; and HALLECK, who will not receive and hide runaway negroes in his camp; and GRANT, who declares that the present is "no war against institutions and property, but for the perpetuation of the Union, and the preservation of the Constitution." Singularly enough, GRANT's platform is that of the President and Cabinet, of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and of a vast majority of the sane men of the R epublic. YORK.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

THE GALE ON MONDAY AND ITS EFFECTS—STIRRING UP THE PAGE—MATTERS AND THINGS IN THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA AND HOOKER'S DIVISION, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLES COUNTY, Md., Thursday, Feb. 27, 1862.

As a little varation from the incessant rain with which the Division of the Lower Potomac has been deluged for the last two months, that mythical personage, the clerk of the weather, treated us on Monday last to a hurricane on a small scale. The wind was really very strong, and it was fortunate that its effects were not more disastrous. Numerous trees were uprooted, and tents succumbed almost without resistance. The Potomac surged to and fro, and the flotilla only held their positions by continued exertion.

As it was the United States cutter *Bailey* was driven on shore at Liverpool Point, with the loss of her bowsprit. A spile driver used for building a dock for the landing of the commissary stores at the point was upset and disabled. The rebels amused themselves when the gale was at its height by blazing away at the *Resolute*, which was anchored a short distance above the bar, and rather nearer than usual to the Virginia shore. It is needless to say that she wan't hit.

It has been currently reported that the rebels on the Potomac batteries were leaving for Richmond, and it did seem as if they had taken away some of their guns from the upper batteries, but be that as it may they are still on the banks of the river in large force. There are indications, indeed, that their force is larger than it has been heretofore. They have probably abandoned their idea of blockading the Potomac, but they have by no means abandoned that side of the river, and there is every reason to believe that they are well prepared to hold it, and that should HOOKER's Division cross, they would well contest the ground. What may be the intention of our commander as to giving the rebels battle at this point time alone will determine.

The rebel steamer *Page* was somewhat astonished the other day at the whistling of some rifled shot in close proximity to her moorings. A couple of long-range Whitworth guns have been planted a short distance above POSEY's, and the other day they demonstrated the fact that the *Page* was within their range. She got up steam and moved up the creek out of sight.

Some little changes have been made among our troops. Gen. NAGLEE succeeds to the command of the First Brigade, of which Col. COWDIN, of the First Massachusetts, was acting Brigadier-General. He has been busy reviewing and inspecting his brigade. Gen. SICKLES is adopting the same course with the regiments of his brigade. A court-martial for HOOKER's Division is in session at POSEY's house. The men are being drilled in the intervals between the showers, in the bayonet exercise.

The recent victories in the West have created much joyous feeling in camp. Great preparations were made in some of the regiments for the celebration of the 22d, but the rain was a damper upon them.

The inhabitants of that secesh village, Port Tobacco, now begin to admit that if it is true about our victories in the West, may be the North may yet succeed in tyrannizing over the South. CEDMA.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Main Body of Gen. Banks' Army Near Charlestown.

OCCUPATION OF MARTINSBURG.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Sunday, March 2.

The main body of Gen. BANKS' Division rests in the vicinity of Charlestown. No disaster or accident has occurred since its concentration at, and the departure from, Sandy Hook, to cause any anxiety to the friends at home.

Three inches of snow fell to-day.

The hitherto rancorous Secessionists now pay marked respect to the National uniforms. The citizens who have been compelled to succumb to rebel force are elated with the prospects of the future.

It is gratifying to perceive that the country throughout which the army passed bears marks of the usual agricultural industry. It is apparent that the future cereal crops of this prolific region have not been neglected. As may be supposed, town and country are destitute of imported articles of consumption.

There is no lack of bread, meat, and coarse cloths. Hundreds of contrabands are hourly seeking refuge within our lines, but they are allowed to roam at large without espionage or care; in fact, but little notice is taken of them except to prevent their return beyond our posts.

The general reports from Winchester are conflicting, and but little reliance placed upon them, coming as they do from refugees and contrabands.

The military commanders are undoubtedly better informed than they public, and are consequently prepared for any emergency which may arise.

Considerable flour, accredited to the Secession army, has been seized, but private property has been strictly respected.

Martinsburgh is occupied by the Union troops.

Death of Gen. Lander.

The telegraph brings the melancholy intelligence, this morning, that Brig.-Gen. FREDERICK W. LANDER, the fearless soldier, the bravest of the brave, died yesterday in camp at Pau Pau, Western Virginia, from the effect of his wound received in the affair at Edwards' Ferry. There is no officer in the army whose loss could cause a more profound and universal sorrow than that of Gen. LANDER. He was beloved and trusted in the highest degree by his own command; while his character and career, as well as his actions since the war began, led the whole country to look upon him as the very *beau ideal* of an American soldier, and as a man from whom great and heroic things were to be expected as the war progressed.

Gen. LANDER was a native of Salem, Mass., and belonged to a family eminent for genius and enterprise. He was not a graduate of any military academy, but was engaged in civil life up to the time of the breaking out of the present war. In 1859 and 1860 he was the Superintendent of the Overland Wagon Road to California, and carried on his operations on the great plains with extraordinary energy and skill. In this work he was greatly molested by the Indians, and he got up an expedition against the savages, which resulted in their complete pacification, and in which he himself displayed the highest qualities of coolness and courage. What our infantry, with their discipline and steel could not accomplish, LANDER achieved—the entire subjugation of the Indians of that section, and their obedience to the Government.

Two years ago, he was brought prominently before the public, as the second of POTTER, of Wisconsin, in the celebrated bowie-knife challenge to PRYOR, of Virginia. Immediately after that affair, he went to California; but returned East again in time to take part in the civil conflict just opening. He was assigned to a position under Gen. MCCLELLAN, in Western Virginia, and in the various dashing engagements there, he was personally daring to a degree that could not be surpassed. At the battle of Rich Mountain, he rode fifteen feet ahead of his men; and though, as soon as the enemy discovered him, a shower of bullets were poured at him, it made no impression whatever on the coolness of the daring soldier. At the gallant affair last Fall, at Edwards' Ferry, a which he was commander, he was wounded by a bullet, in the leg, and the wound was of so severe a nature, that it laid him up for some time, and finally has brought him to the grave.

For his skill and gallantry in the various actions he was created a Brigadier-General; and when the health of Gen. KELLY, who commanded at Romney in Western Virginia, failed, he was assigned to that important command. The rebels under JACKSON were within his jurisdiction, and he at once commenced operations with the view of driving them out. From various causes he was somewhat hindered in carrying out his programme, and when the rebels advanced on Romney a month ago, he was compelled temporarily to retire. These things, together with his failing health, induced him to tender his resignation to the President, but it was not accepted. He then began work in earnest, drove the rebels from Romney and other positions, and on the 14th ult., announced in his official report that all the rebels had been driven out of his Department. The gallant and memorable fight at Bloomery Gap occurred on that day; and on this dash Gen. LANDER acted with his usual daring. On the failure of an officer promptly to obey, he himself galloped forward, sword in hand, and led the half dozen men in the officer's charge, on to a company of the enemy, and routed it. Having finished his work in his Department, he again claimed a release from the President, but did not get it until finally released from all work by death.

Gen. LANDER's widow was formerly and honorably known in dramatic circles as Miss DAVENPORT; and the celebrated sculptor, Miss LOUISA LANDER, is his sister. He was about 40 years of age at the time of his decease; and up to the time of his wound, all his physical, as well as mental faculties, were in the highest condition. In person he was tall, stalwart, graceful and proud, and, mounted on his charger and in his fine military costume, he looked like a knight of the olden times. In his loss, the country loses one of its best men and soldiers, and the tears of his command and the nation, follow him to the grave.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 1.

Sailed, ship *West Wind*, Hong Kong; steamer *St. Louis*, Panama, carrying a few passengers and $486,000 in treasure, for New-York, and $212,000 for England.

THE OLD POINT BOAT.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 2.

The Old Point boat brings no news. The flag-of-truce boat, with prisoners, had not arrived when the boat left.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

The Tuscarora Said to Have Gone to Gibraltar.

Inquiries in the British Parliament Regarding the Stone Blockade.

EXPLANATION OF EARL RUSSELL.

Great Britain and the Mexican Question

The Disruption of the Palmerston Government Prophesied by the French Press.

Acceptance of the Mexican Throne by Maximilian.

HALIFAX, Saturday, March 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 15th, *via* Queenstown 16th ult., arrived here at 2:30 P. M. to-day, short of coals. She experienced strong westerly gales during the whole passage. She has 60 passengers for New-York.

It is reported that the *Tuscarora* has arrived at Gibraltar, where the *Sumter* still remains without coals.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th, Lord STANHOPE called attention to the reports of additional stone blockade at Charleston, and asked what steps the Government would take.

Earl RUSSELL had no official information, and knew not whether the reports were correct. Government had protested against the permanent destruction of any harbor as unjustifiable, and the American Government responded that *they had no intention to permanently destroy harbors.* The views of the French Government were identical with those of England.

Lord DUNKELLIN, in the Commons, gave notice of an inquiry relative to the state of the negotiations between the Government and the Galway Line.

JOHN A. TURNER called attention to the distress in the manufacturing districts, owing to the American trouble, and urged the Government to do everything in its power to develop the cotton production elsewhere.

The Government is busily preparing all the information relative to the American blockade, to lay before Parliament.

The O'DONOGHUE gave notice of a motion for returns as to all British vessels which have run the blockade, or been captured in the effort; also all British vessels which have put into Nassau, and other ports, with contraband of war, and been permitted to refit, etc.

A supplementary naval estimate asks for an extra vote of £364,000, which is regarded as representing the expense of the MASON and SLIDELL affair.

Prince NAPOLEON had offered an amendment to the Address in the French Chambers regretting that the Pope did not listen to the conciliatory propositions of France for the settlement of the Roman question, but withdrew the amendment on the understanding that the Address is to contain a mild rebuke to the same effect.

The *Patrie* points to the efforts to get cotton via Mexico as a probable solution of the blockade question.

The Paris *Moniteur* says the Council of State has discussed the bill for establishing a supplementary tax of ten francs per hundred kilogrammes on all sugars for consumption. The same bill fixes twenty francs per hundred kilogrammes consumption tax on salt.

The French papers think the question relative to Mexican affairs might lead to the fall of the Palmerston Cabinet. It is believed that England will withdraw from the expedition should its aim be abandoned by Spain and France, and should they interfere in the internal policy of Mexico.

The *Indépendence Belgé* asserts the positive acceptance of the candidative throne of Mexico by MAXIMILIAN.

The Bourse was flat at 71f. 10c.

The Austrian Concordat is to be revived, with the consent of the Pope.

An identical Prussian note was remitted on the 14th, to Austria and the other German States, of the Wurtzebourg Coalition. The note says since Austria, considering her general interest as well as her positive rights, feels called upon to protest against the Prussian views in reference to German affairs, Prussia will not conceal the fact that there appears no well founded motive or right for such a protest. The stir, rendered still more striking by the sending of identical notes, has so little of the character of the exchange of opinions, that Prussia cannot discuss the views expressed in the Austrian note opposing those of Prussia. Prussia yields precedence to none, confident in the conscientious fulfillment of her federal duties, in representation of real German interests, and serious in her endeavor to do justice to well-founded national claims, and to induce the Federal Government to do likewise. Should the views on the reform of the Federal Constitution, hinted at in the latter part of the Austrian note, favoring the establishment of a Constitution for the whole Confederacy, with an efficient executive power at its head, and aiming at political consolidation of a wider extent, comprising non-German territories, as stated in the Austrian note of the 8th of November, be realized, Prussia would be compelled to see in such realization a far greater peril to the continuance of the Confederacy than in the reforms indicated in the Prussian dispatch of the 20th of December. Prussia is far from opposing a formal protest to a mere expression of opinion, but at the same time she considers it more proper to await the proposal of reform in a more concise shape. At present, as far as Prussia can judge, the proposed reforms are impracticable, the proposals being entirely in contradiction with Prussian views. Prussia, on its part, considers it impossible to enter into discussion on any such reforms.

The Emperor of Austria will make another journey to Venetia.

The belief continues in Italy that Austria meditates war against Piedmont. The emigration of young men from Venetia continues.

The journey of VICTOR EMANUEL to Naples has been postponed. His son, Prince HUMBERT, will go there.

The Prince of Wales has left Vienna.

It is generally believed that Prussia will recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

VICTOR EMANUEL is to send a frigate into the Mexican waters for the protection of Italians.

A commercial treaty has been signed between Russia and Turkey.

The churches of Moscow have been solemnly reopened.

The mails, from India, China, and Australia, already telegraphed, go forward per the *Arabia.* The

supposed NANA SAHIB has been brought in irons to Bombay.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

England Dissatisfied—Wait—Quasi Recognition of the Confederate Commissioners—More Neutrality—Anticipated Movements—English Philanthropy—The Question of Finance—British Taxation—A National Debt A National Blessing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1862.

"Wait, wait, wait." These are now the potent words in England. Parliament has met. The American question is the only one of any interest. The manner in which the *Trent* business has been settled is *not* satisfactory. Mr. SEWARD not only made no apology, but declared that he would have kept the rebel ambassadors, had the National interests required it. It will please Mr. LOVEJOY to learn that members of the Lords and Commons are but little better satisfied than he is.

There is also some mild thunder coming on. The imprisonment of British subjects. The cases of Mr SEAVER and others have already been called up in the House of Lords. And when Mr. GREGORY, the member from Galway, spoke of the ineffectiveness of the blockade, he was greeted with "hears," instead of the derisive laughter of the last session. There is no doubt that the most stirring debates of the present session will be on the blockade and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. But the answer of the Government will be, *wait*. We have been told by the American Press, and by speakers in Congress, that the matter must be settled in sixty days—that in that time, the South must be crushed, or the North must be ruined. The sixty days are drawing to a close. It will be useless to recognize a Power which is to be crushed so soon—useless to trouble ourselves, if the war is to end so suddenly. Why go to war, or even prepare for war, about a matter that will be settled in a few weeks? The hope of England now is that the North will soon be exhausted, and so overwhelmed with financial difficulties, that the Government will be compelled to make peace. And as it has been demonstrated in the *Trent* affair that the Government is not afraid of the mob, J. B. is looking forward to an early supply of cotton.

Mr. YANCEY took his departure shortly after the arrival of Mr. MASON. He is reported to have taken passage in the West Indian steamer, which may be the case, or it may be only a blind to conceal his real destination. As he has been chosen Senator of Alabama in the Confederate Congress, I suppose he will make an effort to get to Richmond, which he may do either through Canada, from the West Indies to Florida, or from Texas. There are ways enough. It is generally supposed that the Southern Commissioners have expended large sums of money in suborning the Press and publishing pamphlets in London and Paris. I believe that this is a mistake. In the first place they have had no money to spend, and in the second, no occasion to spend it in this manner. The Tory and Conservative Press, and most of the Whig papers, have abused the North *con amore*. There was no need to bribe them. They have been but too ready to publish everything that could damage the North and help the South, and now the Government has given official publication to the strongest document yet written in defence of secession—the dispatch of Messrs. YANCEY, ROST and MANN to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, last August. You will see, with astonishment, no doubt, that these Commissioners have been, in a certain sense, officially received, and that their dispatches are published for Parliament and the whole country, with the same official formality as those of Mr. ADAMS, or any accredited Minister to the Court of St. James. The expenditure of a million dollars in suborning the Press or distributing pamphlets, would not have done so much for them, as the official recognition and publication of this single document.

But the Government, to all appearance, means to preserve the attitude of neutrality until fairly forced out of it. They have stood with lighted matches and held Capt. CRAVEN of the *Tuscarora* still for twenty-four hours, while the *Nashville* was steaming away in triumph. By this time she may have burnt a dozen merchantmen. The *Sumter*, at last accounts, was making her lair under the guns of Gibraltar. She can stay only twenty-four hours at a time, under present arrangements, but should a United States man-of-war go there to find her, the *Sumter* would have plenty of time to run away and into another port of safety. And as to the actual neutrality, there is precious little. The people of England, certainly four-fifths of all who have any influence, wished the *Nashville* to escape, rejoice in every feat of the *Sumter*, would rejoice with a great joy over a Northern defeat, as they did over Bull Run, and say as little as possible of a Northern victory. The feeling of the Northern Country is reflected in the Colonies. You have denounced Mr. LOVEJOY's speech. It was neither polite nor politic, but his sentiments are very heartily reciprocated on this side of the water. Where are these mutual antipathies to end? The Queen, it is said, is friendly to America. She has a mother's heart, and does not forget the kindly reception given to her eldest son. It is said that the last time her lamented husband took a pen into his hand, was to soften, at Her Majesty's request, the dispatch of the Foreign Secretary respecting the *Trent*. If a Queen of England had as much power as the President of the United States, the friendship of Queen VICTORIA would be of great value, and her feelings in this matter will doubtless be a restraint upon the Ministry, and tend to keep them to their present policy of waiting the progress of events.

That progress can scarcely be rapid, at the present season. It is hard to see how armies can move in Virginia or Kentucky before April. But this is the season when they might act to the best advantage against Charleston, Savannah, or New-Orleans. We look, therefore, to see some or all those cities taken, but do not expect therefrom any result. A great rebellion is not killed at its extremities. It is necessary to strike to its heart. That heart beats now in Virginia. We must, therefore, await the season of military operations on the Potomac, and cannot look for decisive results in the field, until the army of Gen. MCCLELLAN can move, once more, onward toward Richmond. I shall look for this movement not earlier than the anniversary of the attack upon Fort Sumter. If the back of the rebellion can be broken by a decisive victory in Virginia, followed up by vigorous operations on the Mississippi and the seaboard, another twelvemonth, or two years, at most, might see every Southern State held by Northern garrisons. There might not be peace for several years. There would be insurrections, perhaps, as happens elsewhere; but a strong Government, with a powerful army, a growing navy and abundant resources, ought certainly to be able to hold a country it was able to subdue.

In the discussion of American affairs in England, we generally hear something about Slavery. But the abolition feeling here is a sentiment, and a matter-of-course, and not very practical in its character. The manufacturers of England, would not give one farthing more a pound for free cotton, to abolish all the Slavery in the world. They believe in "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" they rejoice in the emancipation of the negroes in the West Indies; they hold Slavery in abhorrence—many do, and the rest agree to it—but I cannot find that this sentiment is to be relied upon in favor of the North or against the South. It will not influence a vote in Parliament. Repeal the Morrill tariff, and you will do more to secure the favor of England, than if you were to-morrow to proclaim the liberation of every slave in America. Beside, the British people paid the masters the value of their negroes. By doing this, they recognized the right of property in slaves. If you wish to please them, you must do the same. Why should you accomplish such a glorious thing as the freedom of your slaves more cheaply than they have done it?

Gen. THOMAS' brilliant victory in Kentucky is scarcely noticed in the English papers, with the exception of the *News* and the *Star*. Had it been a Confederate victory the *Times* would have had three leaders on it, beside all the particulars. But the fighting is no longer looked upon here as the important matter. You may beat or be beaten over three hundred thousand square miles of territory; you may march armies from the Potomac to the Mississippi, and from the Ohio to the Gulf, but the real question here is, how long can you go on paying out $2,000,000 a day? If you do not tax and raise the money, how long can the credit of the Government paper be sustained? and if you do tax how long will the people continue to pay? The people, here, study the maps in the shop windows or elsewhere, and wonder what will become of California and Oregon—Oregon, which they think ought to be a British province. They wonder whether States that have repudiated paltry amounts will pay all these millions.

They judge Americans, perhaps, by the people of their own colonies and provinces. England cannot tax Canada or Australia. Taxation in India is likely, before many months, to bring about another rebellion. It is only here that men can be ground to death with taxation, and here the people would resist, if they were not stupefied and powerless. If the working millions of England had votes, or any real voice in the Government, or power in the State, how long would the present system last? But when you have a hundred thousand votes in a population of six millions, what can you expect? As a rule, the people who vote in this country are benefited by the taxes. The burden falls upon those who have no voice in the matter.

It is considered here that a National debt is a National blessing. It is one America is likely to enjoy for many years to come. Its effect here is unquestionably to strengthen the [Government. Every person who collects, or disburses, or receives the public revenue, is interested in the stability of the Government. These make a vast and powerful army. All power is in their hands. Church, army, navy, colonies, civil list, constabulary, officers of revenue and imposts, all support the Government. The Chartists, the radicals, the reformers, are scarcely heard of, and thoroughly despised. Now if England is made so strong by her National debt, why may not America become so by the same means? Or will universal suffrage, perhaps, be an obstacle? The debt comes, day by day. We shall soon know what will be the result. There must be many people who would be better satisfied if they had the worth of their money.

MONADNOCK.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

Documentary History of the Negotiations.

From the London News.

The many wrongs and injuries of which our fellow-countrymen have to accuse the Government of Mexico, the repeated confiscation of their private property, and the loss of life through the denial of legal protection to British residents in the Republic, are so well known, and the necessity of exacting some redress has been so generally admitted, that the use we shall make of the "Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Mexico," issued yesterday, is to trace the rise and progress of the intervention now in progress, and show how it has come to assume its present character and extent.

The worthlessness of any acknowledgments of its obligations that the administration of President JUAREZ might be led to make, and the vanity to expect that it would fulfill its most solemn engagements, or exert itself to perform the most ordinary duties of a Government, appear to have become the settled and practical conviction of the Governments of England, France and Spain at the beginning of last Autumn. The first to act on this conviction was Spain. Early in September, Marshal O'DONNELL informed our Minister at Madrid that the Queen's Government would be under the necessity of taking decided measures to protect the interests of the numerous Spaniards who reside in Mexico. The Press of Madrid had been familiarizing the public mind for an intervention, by which a Spanish tutelage of Mexico was to be set up, and which, according to some, would eventuate in the recovery by that monarchy of her ancient possessions in America and the Indies. Marshal O'DONNELL, however, appeared anxious to have it understood by our Government that he regarded the foundation of a constitutional monarchy in Mexico as very chimerical, and that anything like a permanent intervention in the affairs of a country situated as Mexico is, would be liable to grave objections. The Spanish Government, he said, had fully resolved on action, and with this view was about to reinforce the garrison of Cuba with 4,000 men, and to increase its naval forces in the West Indies; but no military operations could take place before November, by which time it was hoped the French and English Governments might be led to combine their forces with those of the Queen. The advantage of such concert in the eyes of the Spanish Government, as was subsequently explained by M. ISTURITZ, in a conversation with Lord RUSSELL, was that the Mexican people would thus be more powerfully impressed with the necessity of constituting a Government which would give security at home and sufficient guarantees abroad. The British Government inquired if Spain could not wait until France and England had had time to consider the matter. On the 23d of September the French Ambassador, at this Court, informed Lord RUSSELL that, in the opinion of his Government, measures of coercion against Mexico might become necessary and inevitable, and that in that case the two Governments should not content themselves with merely exacting redress of grievances and payment of debts, but "devise means for the political reorganization of Mexico." Lord RUSSELL, reporting this interview to Lord COWLEY, writes:

"Upon this matter I wish you observe to M. THOUVENEL that the demands of Great Britain upon Mexico are founded upon two principles:

1. The right to require security for the lives, and respect for the property, of British subjects in Mexico.

2. The right to exact the fulfillment of obligations contracted towards Great Britian by the Government of Mexico.

On those two principles are founded the claims urged by Sir C. WYKE. The British Government is ready to prosecute these claims by its own means, or to join with other Powers who have claims founded on similar principles regarding their own subjects."

This declaration embodies a principle which, appearing first in the original instructions to our representative in Mexico, is maintained in all the British dispatches contained in this volume of correspondence. In a dispatch of Sept. 27, by Lord RUSSELL, reporting a conversation with Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, the same principle appears as influencing the British Government rather to unite its action with that of her European neighbors than proceed alone. Lord RUSSELL writes:

"I said I was as apprehensive as he was of an attempt to build upon the foundation of debt and injuries a claim to organize a new Government in Mexico. That I was convinced that, of all countries, Mexico was the one where intervention in its internal affairs would bring the most severe disappointment upon its authors. That the factions in that country were too hostile to each other, and too sanguinary in their tempers, to be reconciled by a small force of Europeans in the name of order and moderation. But might not the evils we both feared be guarded against by defining terms of cooperation with Spain which would exclude interference in the internal affairs of Mexico? Would not this be a better course than leaving Spain to seek her own vindication, and afterwards opposing the results of her operations?"

The correspondence with France and Spain was continued with a view to a Convention, as Earl RUSSELL insisting, as "essential conditions" of the latter, that the cooperation of the United States should be invited, and also that no interference by force in the internal government of Mexico should be attempted. Besides declaring the opposition of Her Majesty's Government on principle to interference in the internal affairs of independent nations, Lord RUSSELL stated both to France and Spain the reasons which had convinced him that the case of Mexico, far from presenting circumstances which made the general rule inapplicable, was precisely one for its observance. There was no case, he said, in which a remedy by foreign interference appeared so hopeless. The contending factions were spread over a vast extent of country, not obeying any one, two, or three chiefs, but being split into fragments, each of which robs, pillages, and murders on its own account. No foreign army would be likely to establish any permanent or pervading authority over these scattered bodies. In the next place, the Spanish troops, which form the most available force for the occupation of any forts or positions which may be taken, are peculiarly an object of dislike and apprehension to one of the two parties which divide the country. This dislike arises from a fear that the power of a dominant Church might be restored, with the abuses and religious intolerance which accompany it. For opposite reasons, British interference would be just as odious to the Church party. Besides this, universal alarm would be excited, not only in the United States but in the Southern States, at the contemplation of European interference in the domestic quarrels of an American independent Republic. "Without at all yielding to the extravagant pretensions implied by what is called the Monroe doctrine, it would be, as a matter of expediency, unwise to provoke the ill-feeling of North America, unless some paramount object were in prospect, and tolerably sure of attainment." Should the successful action of Great Britain, France and Spain, to enforce their just demands, induce, as an indirect effect, the Mexicans to institute a Government more capable than any that has lately existed, to preserve the relations of peace and friendship with foreign Powers, Her Majesty's Government would cordially rejoice; but this effect, in their opinion, was more likely to follow a conduct studiously observant of the respect due to an independent nation, than to be the result of an attempt to improve the domestic institutions of Mexico by foreign force.

At the beginning of October—that is, prior to the signature of a Convention—the French Government professed to share these views, while drawing a distinction between forcible interference and the indirect encouragement which would be given to the Mexicans to throw off an odious tyranny when they saw on their shores European forces called there for other purposes. The Spanish Government took advantage of these preliminary discussions to make a declaration of its American policy, which is sufficiently remarkable. On the 20th of September Marshal O'DONNELL said:

"Spain, by inviting England and France to join with her in a common line of action in Mexico, had given sufficient proof that she did not desire to secure to herself any exclusive advantages in that country, and still less that she designed to avail herself of its distracted condition, with a view to the conquest or reannexation of any part of it. In his opinion nothing could be more detrimental to the true interests of Spain than the recovery of her ancient possessions in America; whatever may have been the sentiments of former Governments of Spain, a sounder view of this matter was now, he thought, well established in the minds of all persons who had duly reflected upon the subject. With regard to Cuba and the Philippines it was different, because their insular position and other circumstances still rendered their position advantageous to the mother country; but to ask to extend her dominion on the Continent of America would be a mistaken policy for Spain, even if circumstances were to favor its practicability. The recent acquisition of Spain in Santo Domingo might, his Excellency remarked, appear to be a deviation from this principle; but the proximity of Santo Domingo to Cuba rendered it a point from which the safety of the latter might be menaced, were it to fall into the hands of parties hostile to Spain."

The Spanish Government appears to have shown some impatience of delay. "It was impossible," Marshal O'DONNELL said, "for Spain to postpone the execution of the measures on which she had resolved beyond the beginning of November; were it to do so, the Ministry could not justify itself before the Cortes." He, however, repeated the disclaimers of exclusive designs on the part of Spain, and further said, that "Spain neither sought to reconquer any part of Mexico, nor to reestablish a Monarchical Government there in favor of any European Prince or other person; nor had she any intention of endeavoring to place one or other of the contending factions in Mexico at the head of the Government of the Republic. The Spanish Government felt no difficulty, therefore, in concurring with Her Majesty's Government in the opinion that no armed intervention in the internal government of Mexico should be attempted."

Early in October M. THOUVENEL repeated the same declarations on the part of his Government. Hereupon, on the 31st of October, the Convention, which has been already published, was signed, and in conformity with its limited scope, the force which Her Majesty's Government appropriated for its execution was composed of two line-of-battle ships, four frigates, and 700 marines. Subsequently the naval portion of the expedition was reduced by one-half. The British Admiral was instructed to place himself in communication with the officers commanding the French and Spanish forces, and, in concert with them, to demand—1. Full satisfaction and reparation for the wrongs suffered by the three nations; and, 2. That the forts of Vera Cruz should be at once delivered up to the forces of the three nations as a guarantee for the performance of such conditions as might be agreed upon. Sir CHARLES WYKE was ordered to join the Admiral as Commissioner, on behalf of Her Majesty, under the Convention. Sir CHARLES received exact instructions as to his political attitude in Mexico. He was told: "Should any Mexican, or any party in Mexico, ask your advice on such subjects, you will say that any regular form of Government which shall protect the lives and properties of natives and of foreigners, and shall not permit British subjects to be attacked or annoyed on account of their occupations, their rights of property, or their religion, will secure the moral support of the British Government."

Soon after the Convention had been signed, the French Government began to point out some latent consequences of its enforcement. What if the Mexicans, withdrawing from Vera Cruz, refuse to enter into any negotiation whatever? In such a case the Allied Powers could not permit themselves to be defied with impunity; it might be necessary, therefore, to march on Mexico. To this suggestion Her Majesty's Government appears to have nothing to say except that no British troops would be sent on such a journey. A fortnight after the signature of the Convention, news arrived that it was probable that the Captain-General of Cuba had sent off the Spanish expedition without waiting for the Allies. But the explanations by which this information was accompanied divested the occurrence of much importance. The Spanish Commander would act in the name and on behalf of the Allied Powers. The Spanish land force consisted of 6,000 troops of all arms. The French expedition, as originally constituted, included only 2,500 troops; but no sooner was the strength of the Spanish force known, together with the hasty action of General SERRANO, than the French Government immediately instructed Count FLAHAULT to declare that the difficulties of the expedition had been greatly enhanced,—"that it now seemed inevitable that the allied forces must advance into the interior of Mexico, and not only would the force at present agreed upon be insufficient for such an operation, but the operation would assume a character in regard to which the Emperor could not allow the French force to be in a position of inferiority to that of Spain, or to run the risk of being compromised. His Imperial Majesty has therefore determined to send a reinforcement of between 3,000 and 4,000 men to Mexico." Lord RUSSELL told Count FLAHAULT that he much regretted this resolution; but the British force would be increased. At the same time Lord RUSSELL, in a dispatch to our Minister at Madrid, called the attention of the Spanish Government to the tone of the proclamation issued by its General, and instructed him to read over again to Marshal O'DONNELL the preamble and article of the Convention "which define what our intervention is intended to do, and what it is not intended to do." In the course of the month of January, Lord COWLEY heard from many quarters that French officers going with the Mexican Expedition said that it was for the purpose of placing the Archduke MAXIMILIAN upon the Throne, and he thought it necessary to question M. THOUVENEL upon the subject. That Minister told him that "no negotiations had been pending between the French Government and that of Austria with reference to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN; the negotiations had been carried on by Mexicans only, who had come over for the purpose and gone to Vienna." Lord RUSSELL observed that "if the Mexican people, by a spontaneous movement, place the Austrian Archduke on the Throne of Mexico, there is nothing in the Convention to prevent it. On the other hand, we could be no parties to a forcible intervention for this purpose. The Mexicans must consult their own interests." Here that portion of the correspondence, which we undertook to analyze, ends. The last dispatch of Lord RUSSELL to our Minister at Madrid contains the declaration that—

"Should the Mexicans choose to constitute a new Government which can restore order and preserve amicable relations with foreign nations, Her Majesty's Government will be delighted to hail the formation, and to support the consolidation of such a Government. If, on the contrary, the troops of foreign Powers are to be used to set up a Government repugnant to the sentiments of Mexico, and to support it by military force, Her Majesty's Government could expect no other result from such an attempt than discord and disappointment. It such a case the allied Governments would only have to choose between withdrawing from such an enterprise with some shame, or extending their interference beyond the limits, scope, and intention of the triple Convention."

A NOTE UPON THE MEXICAN MONARCHY.

From the London Times.

We freely confess that we have no pretension to forecast the political issue of the Expedition. We cannot tell what may occur, or whether Constitutional England may feel altogether gratified at the ultimate results of intervention in Mexico. But we hold that this intervention, whatever it may bring about, was absolutely unavoidable, and we are sure that any form of Government will be preferable to that miserable and hopeless anarchy which was the only alternative. The problem is an obscure one, no doubt. The Mexicans failed entirely in the attempt to organize a State or establish an effective Government. Their condition had not only become one of complete anarchy, but it was a ruin without a prospect of reconstruction. Nobody could venture to affirm that the Mexicans were in the least degree likely ever to do any better, nor could anybody maintain that European intervention would be precipitate or premature. It was anarch without a chance of improvement, and yet this anarchy was what we could not continue to endure. Then, what is to be done? *The intervening Powers will first establish order, and when the storm has been stilled, the voice of the people, if there is a people to speak, can be fairly heard.* But whether that voice will be raised, or whether, if raised, it will give utterance to any practical views, is more than anybody can say. The only thing certain is, that without some interference, whether it be regarded as tutelege, support, or control, the Mexicans can unquestionably establish no Government at all. This is not merely the conclusion of monarchical censors. The same opinion was formed, and long ago, indeed, in the neighboring Republic, and nowhere was it held more plainly than at Washington, that the Republic of Mexico was a failure. The Americans contemplated intervention long before we did, and but for their own troubles this present intervention, in which they were invited to participate, would not, we may be sure, have taken place without them. As it is, events have thrown the work into European hands; but if the independent Republic of Mexico should disappear in the proceedings, that is certainly nothing more than would have happened if Europe had been kept at a distance, and America had managed things in her own way.

Sailing of the Arabia.

HALIFAX, Sunday, March 2.

The *Arabia* sailed at 3:30 this morning, and will be due at New-York Tuesday morning.

The *Adriatic* got out of the ice, and sailed yesterday for England.

"The Order of Benighted Americans."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: My attention has just been called to an editorial in your paper of to-day, headed "An Order of Benighted Americans," which does great injustice to a patriotic brotherhood. So far from "pining for the presence of Maj.-Gen. GUSTAVUS SMITH, of the rebel service," at their recent creditable celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, at Niblo's Garden, they are, I believe, to a man, "pining" for the good time coming, when the said Maj.-Gen. GUSTAVUS SMITH, together with all the rebel leaders, shall suffer the penalty of rank, foul treason. The [Order of United Americans place too high an estimate upon the Union to compromise its principles by an affinity with those engaged against it; and they proudly refer to their past record as an indubitable proof of their adherence to a sound National, Union-saving political policy.

No "note" has ever been directed to the traitor you name, at Centreville or any other place, for which the Order of United Americans are responsible; and if his name has been used at all in connection with the anniversary referred to, it has been the result of oversight on the part of a *substitute* employed by the Committee to direct the envelopes inclosing printed invitations to invited guests. W. E. BLAKENEY,

Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

THE SIEGE OF FORT DONELSON.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

EIGHTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

Company A.—Killed—Michael Mathews, Geo J. Leach, Robt. F. Harvey, William I. Jefferson, Andrew Jones, Benj. Jones, Hezekiah Whitaker—7. Wounded—Second Lieut. Benj. F. Monroe, Wm. A. Bullard, Chas. Henderson, S. D. Bullington, Wm. C. Dunnivan, Jas. S. Easton, Wm. W. Estes, Andrew J. Flory, Jno. F. Greer, James Hudson, Joseph Hess, Ernest Hotz, Wm. Hatchett, J. H. Kinkleman, J. C. McDaniels, Chas. Mosher, Ellis Markell, R. F. Paine, H. B. Stevenson, J. H. Bacon, W. F. Pope—21.

Company B.—Killed—Second Lieut. H. J. Marsh, Jacob Kibler, John W. Priest, G. W. Gardenhier, Fred. Miller, Amos Dunham—6. Wounded—First Lieut. John M. Lowery, Benj. F. Snow, Charles Albert, Chris. Kreps, John C. Selter, John M. Beck, Andrew Mills, Jacob Lankenman, Joshua Jamison, Dayton Dunham, Jacob Groosh, Wm. Becker, Thos. McGorrey, Henry Wardner—14.

Company C.—Killed—John Racord, Chas. Cox, Colby Turner, John Sutherland, John F. Balch, John Eskew—6. Wounded—James Campbell, Sterling Eaton, Harmon D. Lewis, Wm. Little, J. Balsbeck Levi Linder, E. S. Carr, A. Turner, E. M. Kellogg, F. D. Plew, G. Potter, G. Boyd, W. S. Kelley, H. Bensley, G. Swinford, I. Hamilton, J. H. Camp, W.B. Camp, G. Wright, R. Rosey, J. Lazanby, J. Carr, W. Ferguson, B. Roseburgh—24.

Company D.—Killed—A. M. Robinson, Henry Loss. A. H. Austin, John Cotton—3. Wounded—Alexander Connover, James P. Campbell, W. H. Kent, Curtiss M. Scott, David Carson, Wilson Large, J. F. Lewis, Perry McClannahan, Daniel Osborn, Herbert Reed, James Freeman, Wm. Hogue, —— Dever, Henry Davis, John Bullard, James Billings, David Reed, —— Hicks—19.

Company E.—Killed—Wm. H. Devon, Edgar H. Thompson, Patrick Tully—3. Wounded—Henry N. Keener, Joseph F. Wilson, John M. Davis, Tristam B. Peck, Henry E. Shearer, John Smith, Howard Young—7.

Company F.—Killed—Second Lieut. Daniel A. Sheetz, William H. Howell, F. M. Morgan, J. M. Shilling, Chas. E. Hartshorn, Dudley Holmes, James Murphy, Erhart Platte—8. Wounded—Capt. Joseph M. Hanna, (since dead) J. D. Handburg, Robert Brown. A. Brayhill, J. C. Fitzgerald, James Hite, William Hite, Fred. M. Longsmith, R. H. Reed, John Bensell, Benj. F. Hart, James S. Hite. Wilson S. Waters, Thomas B. Waters, Ephraditus Martin, Thomas Mullen, Joseph Schink, Mat. Carroll, Jas. Hill—21.

Company G.—Killed—Daniel Owings, John W. Agrew—2. Wounded—Levi Barber, William H. McFaddens, John S. Hanlin, James Cavender, Thos. Gollaher, F. M. Gotwell, Thomson Harris, Adam A. Hanlin, John Madigan, James Murray, Walter Decker, W. F. Desson, Perry Foster, John Fulks, James Gibson, Roderick Moore, Joe Moore, David Orton, Silas Perry, William Darvaut, John Tucker—23.

Company H.—Killed—T. B. Kaler, F. M. Tuttle, Geo. Sales, A. J. Merriman, L. S. Bostiocks—5. Wounded—Henry Akeman, Jas. Broderick, Wm. Rogers, A. C. Allen, Wm. D. Haizlep, W. Ballard, Robert Campbell, James Haley, David Allgood, Wm. C. Whittington, Levi Mayfield, James A. Bateman, Jeptha Ray, Peter Losko, Wm. Brockwood, E. M. Rose, James Fitzgerald, H. S. Rice, R. H. Ballard, J. S. W. Cockran, B. H. Woolsey, Jas. W. Demorest, Jacob Ulrich, John A. Brown, F. M. Mitchell, Robert Montgomery, A. J. Price—27.

Company I.—Killed—Gustavus Kilgo, Henry Pfeffer, Adam Brockhardt, Gabriel Huygar, Joseph Kurliner, Dietrick Koppman, Joseph Mayer, William Volkner—8. Wounded—Capt. Robert Wilson, dangerously; Otto Baum, Albert Abbe, August Fulfs, John Block, Jacob Thomas, Buechele, Daniel Conversish, Tilgroff, Hammer, Kohr, Mond, Nafziyer, Pfeiffer, Raigles, Ruttman, Schroder, Sarbian, Trynes, Hills—20.

Company K.—Killed—First Lieut. Joseph G. Howell, Thomas Riddle, James W. Drake, Wm. Sunderland, David J. Ritter—5. Wounded—Second Lieut. Noah W. Dennison, Robert F. Mercer, Jas. N. Bray, Daniel Cox, Jerry D. Greeman, Samuel D. Richards, John A. Smalley, Calvin D. Smith, John C. Reeves, H. H. Baily, John B. Dawson, James Chauncey—12. Total killed, 54; wounded, 188.

TWELFTH ILLINOIS.

KILLED.—Thos. F. White, Co. A; Wm. Hineman, Co. A; John P. Patton, Co. A; Walter Davidson, Co. A; J. T. Hale, Captain Co. B; Jos. Lee, Sergeant Co. B; Chas. Irwin, Corporal Co. B; W. H. Atwood, Co. B; Wm. Culver, Co. B; Wm. Crumpston, Co. B; Henry Doyle, Co. B; John Wilsey, Co. B; H. P. Parks, Sergeant Co. C; Wm. Lang, Co. C; Tobias Tower, Co. E; Robert C. Roy, Co. G; Wm. N. Brown, Co. G; John Hackett, Co. K; Wm. C. Carpenter, Co. K.

WOUNDED.—Herman Kummert, Co. A; Jackson Budd, Co. A; Jos. Greenhut, Sergeant, Co. A; J. L. Wilson, Corporal, Co. A; John A. Sheriff, Co. A; Thomas Heneger, Co. A; David King, Sergeant, Co. A; Wm. S. McMillan, Co. A; Stephen S. Spencer, Co. B; Daniel Wilbur, Corporal, Co. B; M. F. Blodgett, Corporal, Co. B; B. K. Harrington, Corporal, Co. B; Henry Harrington, Co. B; A. R. Cumpston, Co. B; Daniel Baudier, Co. B; John Clover, Co. B; S. B. Pease, Co. B; Geo. Steinbaugh, Co. B; Robert Donnelley, Co. B; James McMannes, Co. B; R. M. Dewey, Co. B; Henry Mills, Co. B; Philander Dowd, Co. B; Jacob Stevens, Co. B; J. C. Clink, Co. B; Mortimer Messenger, Co. B; J. Q. Manning, Co. B; Sidney W. Drake, Co. B; Allen B. Buffington, Co. B; Benjamin West, Co. B; Robert Hale, Co. B; W. Bonfoot, Co. B; R. V. Chesley, Captain, Co. C; Henry Johns, Corporal, Co. C; Wm. M. Johns, Co. C; Thomas Dunn, Co. C; John Lynch, Co. C; Thos. Jones, Co. C; John Swarell, Sergeant, Co. C; John Sullivan, Co. C; Jonathan J. Thompson, Co. C; Eli Moyer, Co. C; E. M. Divinney, Co. D; Andrew Lewis, Co. D; Theo. Simmons, Co. D; Geo. Bruner, Co. D; Andrew McGinness, Co. D; M. V. Townsend, Co. E; S. L. Shoemaker, Co. E; Wm. Glasebrook, Co. E; Samuel Henley, Co. E; William Morin, Co. E; Russell A. Williams, Co. F; John Rogers, Co. F; Wm. Gillett, Co. F; Henry Weeks, Co. F; James Kennedy, Co. G; Lawrence Tracy, Co. K; David Williams, Co. K; Thos. Hollique, Co. K; Wm. Merriam, Co. K; Henry B. Magee, Co. K; Jules Duval, Co. K.

MISSING.—Geo. W. Moore, Co. C; Martin Allen, Co. D; John Wilson, Co. F.

TWENTIETH ILLINOIS.

The following is an official list of the killed and wounded of the Twentieth Illinois:

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Irwin, killed; Drum Major W. D. Rudgers, do.

Company A—Lieut. Wm. Archdeacon, wounded; Corporal E. Lahman, do.; Corporal W. F. Lewis, killed; J. Kennistrick, wounded; Hiram Poe, mortally wounded; J. McGee, wounded; D. Kelly, do.; J. McLaughlin, do.; Z. B. Greene, do.

Company B—Second Lieut. Henry King, wounded; Corporal John West, killed; W. D. Wright, mortally wounded; E. R. Currier, wounded; H. Sampson, do.; J. Carson, do.; P. M. Morke, do.; G. Benz, do.; G. Lee, do.; J. Griffin, do.; G. F. Smith, do.; H. Gehrick, do.; J. Dykeman, missing.

Company C—Corporal G. Halford, killed; Corporal N. R. Newton, wounded; Corporal H. C. Manker, do.; A. J. Levitt, mortally wounded; L. E. Laton, do.; Hans Lansen, do.; J. H. Burtis, seriously wounded; D. C. Charlton, do.; W. H. Demming, do.; T. H. Ervins, do.; T. Elliott, do.; T. Garrison, do.; G. Vanderventer, do.; M. F. Ball, do.; W. H. Flesher, do.; J. M. Harrell, do.; C. Jenneson, do.; B. F. Noil, do.; W. W. Norris, do.; A. H. Rowan, do.; J. Stephenson, do.

Company D—J. Helghshue, killed; H. Beddes, do.; W. Euger, mortally wounded; F. Lantz, do.; J. M. Fortuer, badly wounded; L. Bousch, do.; J. McFadden, do.; C. Forester, do.; J. Hubbark, do.; J. Clarke, do.

Company E—Sergeant E. D. Caruthers, killed; J. A. Stratton, badly wounded; J. A. Hutchinson, do.; J. W. Keene, wounded; S. D. Robb, do.

Company E—Sergeant J. F. Branch, badly wounded; Sergeant J. C. Porter, do.; Corporal A. Bowman, do. and missing; Corporal J. J. Quackenbush, wounded; Corporal O. Gamble, do.; Drummer W. Coost, do.

Company F—Jas. A. Bassett, killed; T. Mahan, do.; J. Dolker, do.; J. Ragan, mortally wounded; J. E. Shiffer, badly wounded; J. Hiller, do.; W. Unruk, do.; L. Otto, do.; A. W. Burns, do.; J. Comilla, do.; D. Spade, do.; W. Lawson, do.; J. W. Coombs, do.; George Frier, do.; W. H. Dunten, wounded and missing.

Company G—Color Sergeant G. P. Newton, badly wounded; Corporal M. Deluse, killed; A. Shultz, do.; J. D. Lollenge, missing; Peter Castellett, do.; E. B. Tupper, do.; Oscar Cooler, do.; P. Tanner, do.

Company H—Sergeant S. Forbes, badly wounded; Sergeant J. McCowan, slightly wounded; Corporal Cunningham, wounded; N. Ashley, do.; D. C. Higgins, killed; F. S. Eaton, do.; R. Darrah, badly wounded; A. Gilmer, do.; G. Getold, do.; S. O. Keep, do.; J. McKeon, do.; M. Payton, do.; J. C. Roberts, do.; W. Nixon, do.; J. Rolinson, slightly wounded.

Company I—Capt. J. W. Kennard, badly wounded; Sergeant H. D. Lovelace, wounded; Corporal A. Reynolds, badly wounded; Corporal B. F. Shockly, do.; R. P. Vemmen, slightly do.; H. Scott, do.; J. Mackaney, killed; F. O. Rockwell, do.; F. Batholic, do.; J. McLaughlin, mortally wounded; W. Frayton, badly wounded; J. Challants, do.; G. W. Garrison, do.; S. Housey, do.; J. Leeds, do.; A. Rose, do.; J. Thompson, do.; J. Vennue, do.; G. Brayton, wounded; P. H. Dwyre, do.; H. C. Dickerson, do.; C. Linterer, do.; J. W. Laroe, do.; G. Plutch, do.

Company K—Corporal R. Spencer, badly wounded; Corporal J. A. Lord, wounded; A. J. Wilson, killed; F. Crowell, wounded.

Total killed	18
Mortally wounded	9
Seriously wounded	53
Slightly wounded	45
Missing	8
Total	133

THIRTIETH ILLINOIS.

KILLED—Adjutant N. R. Kirkpatrick, R. R. Christ, William P. Kemel, J. P. Mitchell, Henry J. Peters, Co. A; Samuel Pollock, Alex. Muzzy, Co. C; Alex. Ashmore, Aug. Saunders, Co. F; Jer. O'Sullivan, Co. H; Alvah Shumway, Co. G; Sergeant John M. Kenzie, And. Vetock, Henry Hilling, Charles Grat, Chas. Renulee, George Koope, Co. E.

WOUNDED—Sergt. A. L. Titus, (mortally,) J. A. Cummins, Jno. Valentine, W. C. Rust, Saml. D. Paxton, Jas. T. Durston, J. H. Bradford, Chauncey S. Smith, Jno. Cooper, Jno. Gilmore, Edw. Nooner, Co. A; T. B. Moore, Martin Cannum, Jos. N. Bay, Wm. D. Reynolds, Co. H; Francis Williamson, Amos Lively, Co. C; Geo. Mack, Thos. Knight, S. C. Geary, Jno. Black, Wm. Groupe, J. Fraker, Co. F; Chas. Smith, Co. I; R. N. Woodrow, Lieut. S. Hall, Oscar Nichols, Wm. Nichols, Edw. Risby, Wm. N. Lanham, Co. B. Sergt. Geo. McFadden, Thos. Jones, Henry E. Tyler, Jno. McCreight, Co. G; Corporal Geo. Davis, G. F. Hutson, Saml. Henry, Clemens Cook, Danl. Hendricks, Co. K; Jas. Evans, Jno. Murphy, A. Anderson, A. Green, Sergt. J. Mann, Nelson Carpenter, H. Bush, C. H. Bishop, D. McGreene, E. B. Kaufmann, Wm. Crooker, A. Perkins, J. G. Hall, Guy Eagleton, G. Fultz, J. W. Brigman, Thos. Wright, L. Cox, Co. D; Capt. J. C. Johnson, Sergt. Wm. Emery, Sergt. Chas. Fitzherbert, Saml. Burgess, Linsey Steele, Henry Wolfe. James Gaston, Frank D. Hart, Jacob Swenrod, Henry Williams, Daniel Malone, Jesse Bomerman, David Cruthers, J. Besseley, B. B. Brown, Co. E.

MISSING—Wm. McDowell,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...March 1, 1862

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	92¾	450	N. Y. Cen. R.	83¾
12,000	do	92¾	100	do	83¾
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Con	92¾	100	do	b30 83¾
5,000	do	b10 92¾	100	do	b30 83¾
6,000	do	92¾	100	do	b30 83¾
1,000	U. S. 6s 81 Cr. W.		50	do	s30 83¾
	Loan ⅜ yearly	91¾	400	Erie Railway	35
1,000	do	91	100	do	s30 34½
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Con	85¼	150	do	b30 35¼
500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct.		100	do	34½
	Notes	small 99¾	100	Erie R. Pref	b30 58½
8,500	do	small 99¾	161	do	58½
5,000	do	99¾	250	do	s30 58½
22,000	do	99¾	25	Mil. & P. Du Ch. 2d Prf.	55
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	100	50	Hudson River R	37½
5,000	Kentucky St. 6s	88	150	do	37½
5,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '62	86¾	200	do	37¾
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '70	87¾	150	do	b30 38
2,000	Ill. War Loans	78¼	100	do	b10 38
1,000	Indiana State 5s	78¼	50	Reading R	b60 42¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	59¾	100	do	b30 42¾
17,000	do	60¼	100	do	b30 42¾
5,000	do	s60 60¼	200	do	42¾
17,000	do	60¼	100	Mich. Cen. R.	84
15,000	do	60¼	150	do	s30 83¾
10,000	do	s60 60¼	150	do	b10 84
1,000	Virginia State 6s	59¾	100	do	s30 83¾
40,000	Missouri State 6s	53¾	50	do	b30 84¾
9,000	do	53¾	5	M. Sc. & N. In. R.	23¾
3,000	do	b10 53¾	550	do	24
5,000	do	b10 53¾	20	do	23¾
1,000	City 6s, '76	100	100	M. Sc. & N. I. G. S. b15	47¾
7,000	Hud. R. 2d M. Bs.	82¼	250	do	47¾
3,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	94	100	do	b30 47¾
500	R. & St. J. R. B.	46	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63¾
3,000	Har. R. 2d M. B.	72	15	do	63¾
2,000	Har. 1st Mt. Bds.	100	100	do	63¾
12	Bank of Commerce	85	50	do	b30 64
5	Amer. Ex. Bank	109	1,100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	18¾
10	Irving Bank	65	100	do	18¾
5	Commw'h Bank	80	500	do	19
30,700	American Gold	102¾	200	Cleve. & Toledo R.	45¾
102,700	do	102¾	300	do	b60 45¾
80,000	do	b60 102¾	300	do	45¾
25,000	do	s60 102¾	100	do	45¾
11	Penn. Coal Co	83	50	do	s15 45¾
25	Pacific Mail S. Co	94¼	100	do	s60 45¾
25	do	s30 93¾	175	Chi. & R'k Island R.	66¾
5	do	93	100	do	b10 66¾
16	Mil. & P. du Chien R.	20½	100	do	b30 66¾

SECOND BOARD.

135,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	92¾	105	Pacific Mail S. Co.	94
80,000	do	92¾	5	N. Y. Cen. R.	83¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	93	50	Erie R. Pref.	b30 58¾
1,000	U. S. 5s '74. Cou.	86¼	20	do	58¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, '65.	93	25	Hud. River R	37¾
15,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱c. N.	99¾	50	do	b30 38
1,000	Ill. Con. Bds. '79.	90¼	100	Reading R	b60 42¾
13,000	Tenn. S. 6s. '90	61	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	24¾
3,000	Ill. War Loan	86¼	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	47¾
3,000	Cal. St. 7s	89¼	100	do	47¾
2,000	Am'can Gold	102¾	50	do	b60 48¾
25,000	do	b60 102¾	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63½
11,000	Missouri St. 6s	53¼	150	Clev. & Pitts. R.	19¾
10,000	do	b30 53¾	100	do	20
5,000	do	53¾	300	do	19¾
2,000	Har. R. 2d M. B.	72	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	47¾
5,000	Ter. H. & Alt. 1 M	93¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	45¾
4,000	Ha. & St. J. R. B	46	50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	64¾
4,000	G. & Chi. R., 1st m.	100	28	Mil. & P. DuCh. R.	20

MONDAY, March 3—A. M.

The last week is financially remarkable for the passage of the Loan and National Currency bill, wherein $150,000,000 United States Notes are made lawful Money of the country, and declared a legal tender in the settlement of all debts, public and private, except in payment of the interest on the Public Debt *by* the United States and the payment *to* the United States of Customs Duties—both these to be settled in Coin, the one to provide the means, specifically set aside, to meet the other. This measure was approved by the President of the United States on the 25th ult. The same day, another important bill was summarily passed by Congress, for the more immediate relief and general convenience of the Treasury, authorizing the issue of 12-months' Treasury Scrip or certificates of indebtedness, bearing 6 ₱ cent. interest to the public creditors, whose claims have been duly audited and approved. We understand the blank certificates under this law have already been made by the engravers, and the probability is, that their employment will begin at the Treasury in the course of the present week. The certificates are to be of the denomination of not less than $1,000.

In the Loan and Currency bill the present United States Notes are not made, in all respects, legal tender; but their withdrawal from circulation as soon as practicable, and the substitution of a like amount of legal-tender United States Notes are provided for. The change will be made to the greatest possible convenience to the public and the Treasury. Meanwhile, the pledged faith of the Government in the act of July 17, under which the present Notes were issued, will be observed in receiving them "for all public dues," including customs, duties, as a substitute for coin, until the whole issue is finally withdrawn. The first impression on the Street, particularly with some of the Bank Presidents, who had been refusing to receive these notes on deposit except under stipulation to return them in kind, was, that they would *immediately* become more valuable than the ordinary currency, in which they had borne of late an important part. The consequence was, that for a day or two the Notes were withheld from free employment at Bank, and even a fractional premium of ¼@¼ paid for them in exchange, to the temporary disturbance of the Money market. But when it was found that the Treasury had no intention to suddenly withdraw this circulation, and that indeed the Department had scarcely completed the issue of the last ten millions authorized by Congress, the Notes returned to par, and on Saturday were employed indiscriminately in the transactions of the Street. Some of the quick-witted borrowers of the Stock Exchange first discovered the mistake of the Banks referred to, and by taking loans in United States Notes, with the stipulation to return in kind, at once removed the apprehension that they could not be safely put out on interest. The Sub-Treasurer also gave assurance that the disbursements of his office must continue to be made in these Notes, as for some time the Department would have nothing else to pay out, and he continues to take the Notes on temporary deposit, at 5 ₱ cent. interest, stipulating to return the amount in kind. Of course, the Notes thus left with him, as well as the receipts from Customs, are immediately paid out again, and the whole issue being $60,000,000, there is little immediate prospect of a scarcity. Another circumstance contributed to allay the apprehension of a restricted currency, to wit: the fall of Gold to 102@102½ ₱ cent., and of Exchange to 112½ ₱ cent., on the passage and approval of the National Currency act. The contrary effect was expected to follow the creation of a legal tender United States Note Currency by the public opponents of the measure, and by others who, in regarding it as a necessity of the War, were yet unprepared, and made somewhat fearful of the effect, by the exclusive Bullion theory of these writers. If it is not already sufficiently apparent to these parties that the market value of the vast amount of Gold held in the Atlantic States, and of the constant and uniform production of the Pacific States, must be governed almost exclusively by the export demand, our Foreign trade through the Spring and Summer months will inevitably demonstrate the fact. This Gold had already been superseded as current funds at Bank by the general suspension of the Banks themselves: the event preceding, not only the present measure of Congress, but, also, the brilliant successes of our army and navy. Whatever hoarding was to follow the change of currency, from the fears of the people, whether from the unsoundness of the Banking system or the prolonged and costly continuance of the war, must have taken place before the act of Congress. Whatever speculations in Exchange and transfers of Foreign balances in Gold to Europe, were to result from a sense of insecurity on this side, or a belief in high Exchanges from the depreciation of our ordinary currency, had also measurably, if not entirely, exhausted themselves. At least the fear of insecurity passed off with the changed military situation of the Government and the crumbling proportions of the rebellion.

It is not pretended that the Export demand *may not* carry up Gold in the course of the Spring and Summer. We mean only to say that no other cause is likely to do so. The National Currency act is the incident, not the cause of the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks, which led to the first discrimination in favor of Gold. Its legal tender of United States Notes will mitigate rather than aggravate this change of currency. It removes all fear from the Banks of the legal penalties of continued suspension. The law of Congress on this, as on all other questions, is superior to all State or local enactments. The creditors of the Banks, whether on circulation or deposits, can no more refuse the United States Notes in satisfaction than the Banks themselves can refuse them in payment on their bills receivable. On the change of currency, at the close of 1861, there was $275,000,000 of Gold in the country. The Banks of this City then held $23,000,000. The Exports since have been barely equal to the new income from California. The Banks to-day hold over $30,000,000. The actual count on Saturday was $30,216,000, the gain of seven millions being almost exclusively from the speculation in Gold in the market, which has kept steadily and largely ahead of the export demand, and rapidly changed the first popular disposition to hoard Gold into a readiness to part with it at the current premium. With the safeguard of legal tender United States Notes, the Banks themselves will have no other use for Gold beyond the special deposits made in Gold, than to supply part of the export demand of the Spring and Summer, should the premium be a sufficient inducement. This demand may assume its old course, provided the reopening of the Cotton trade be not as early as the revival and progress of the general Import trade. The latter is gradually looking up. The loyal States of the North and West are abler to consume both Foreign and Domestic Goods than last season, and an intercourse with Missouri, Southern Kentucky, and a large portion of Tennessee, will soon be released from the military disturbances and rule of the rebellion, and if the lower Cotton States are not reopened to trade for a month or two, our Import entries may go ahead of our Exports until after the resumption of Lake and Canal navigation, and the difference will readily be made up with Bullion, as in the Summers preceding 1861. It is not forgotten with what ease the Money market in former Summer seasons supplied a similar demand while the Banks were paying Specie. From present appearances a demand this season would not be felt at all, Gold being under the change of currency exclusively an article of traffic rather than of banking basis.

The Customs Duties for the next four months promise a large relief to the Treasury. They would nearly double, by the increased rates on Foreign merchandise generally, and the transfer of Tea and Coffee from the free list, the income of last year on the same amount of importations. In addition to this, we have reason to expect a fair increase of the latter. Placing the average Customs at 15 ₱ cent. and 28 ₱ cent. respectively, (including everything but Foreign Bullion,) we should estimate the following as not far from the probable result, even though the war should not be brought to a conclusion before midsummer. If such a result is earlier brought about, the revival would be still more decided.

IMPORT ENTRIES AND CUSTOMS DUTIES.
1861 vs. 1862.

At New York.	Imports. Actual.	Customs. Actual.	Imports. Estimated.	Customs. Estimated.
March	$12,658,000	$2,489,000	$14,000,000	$3,920,000
April	12,933,000	1,643,000	15,000,000	4,200,000
May	11,462,000	979,000	16,000,000	4,480,000
June	7,203,000	885,000	12,000,000	5,040,000
Total, 4 mos.	$44,316,000	$6,396,000	$63,000,000	$17,640,000

The Customs actually collected last year were under 15 ₱ cent., owing to the circumstance that a considerable portion of the dutiable goods entered at the port accumulated in the Public Store, to await a market, the duties being paid only on their subsequent withdrawal from bond.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $2,919,749, against $3,206,289 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,436,112, against $3,045,668 same week in February, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $397,000. The receipts from California to $752,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days since, for seven months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to Jan. 31 ult., amounted to $60,196,000
Add four weeks in Feb. 14,966,142
Total entries since July 1 ..... $75,162,142
To same date last year 146,332,675
Decrease since July 1 ..... $71,170,533

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign re-exported, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to Jan. 31, ulto. $84,223,000
Add four weeks in Feb. 9,412,096
Total clearances since July 1 ..... $93,635,096
Against same date last year 81,948,307
Increased Export this season $11,686,789

The same tables make the Export of Specie
From July 1 to Jan. 31 ..... $3,634,000
Add four weeks in Feb. 3,526,000
Total since July 1 ..... $7,160,000
Against same time, 1861 20,869,000
Decreased Specie Export $13,709,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	90¾	@93	@92¾		
New-York Central	84¾	@85¼	@83½		
New-York and Erie	34½	@35	@34¾		
Erie Preferred Shares	58¾	@58½			
Rock Island	55¼	@56¾			
Michigan Guaranteed	45¾	@48			
Michigan Southern	23¾	@24¼			
Michigan Central	54	@54			
Toledo	45¾	@45	@45¾		
Galena	68¾	@68¾	@68¾		
Illinois Central	63¾	@63½	@64		
Panama	121¼	@120			
Pacific Mail	94	@90	@94		
Missouris	54¼	@56	@50	@53¼	
Tennessees	62¾	@66	@59¾	@61¾	
Hudson River	37	@36	@37¾		
Harlem Preferred	30¾	@30			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	17	@20¾			

THE RAILWAY MORTGAGES.

	Feb. 22	to March 1
New-York Central 6 ₱ cents	98	90¾
New-York Central 7 ₱ cents	106	103
Erie First Mortgage, 1868	106	105
Erie Thirds, 1883	96¾	98
Erie Fourths, 1880	85	84½
Erie Fifths, 1888	77	76
Hudson River Firsts	107½	105¾
Michigan Central 8s, Sinking Fund	102	100¾
Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund	88	90
Burlington and Quincy 8s	99	99
Illinois Centrals	93¾	94
Toledo and Wabash Seconds	48	48
Terre Haute Seconds	48	48
Hannibal and St. Joseph Firsts	40	45

We report another week of excitement and speculation in the Stock Market. The daily transactions were large, and while most of the fluctuations through the middle of the week were against the market, owing to the temporary disturbance of Money and Currency affairs, the subsequent turn was to former prices, and the bidding at the close on Saturday afternoon indicated little or no abatement in the speculative temper of the Exchange. The movement now embraces a heavy business in United States Stocks and in Gold Coin, the former moving upward, and the latter, after falling to 102 ₱ cent., being in request on Saturday at 102⅜@102½ ₱ cent. There is also a more general demand for the City Bank Shares, prices advancing at one time 8@10 ₱ cent., but closing at rather lower bids on such of the descriptions as had risen so rapidly. The Railway Mortgages, with some exceptions, are slightly lower than the previous week. The Erics, below the Second Mortgage, and the Michigan Southerns, continue in good demand, the latter advancing at one time to 91½, and closing with large purchases at 90 ₱ cent. for the Sinking Fund Mortgage. The attention of speculators again turned to the Border State Stocks, and the fluctuations of the fortnight in Tennessees and Missouris have been quite extraordinary. The Railway Share movement is general, New-York Central taking the lead, as usual. In Cleveland and Pittsburgh, the advance is 3 ₱ cent., on the improved finances and increasing traffic of the road.

A change is announced in the Stock firm of ASHLEY & NORRIS. Mr. NORRIS joins Mr. A. LOCKWOOD, late of LOCKWOOD & Co., under the style of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, No. 17 William-street. Mr. ASHLEY continues business on his separate account at the old office, in Exchange-place.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were, $562,628, including $91,000 for Customs; payments, $666,867; balance this afternoon, $4,409,600.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for goods and Yarns having an upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS generally are steady. The various Circulars report: FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady; Red Western 10s. 10d.@12s.; Red Southern 12s.@12s. 3d.; White Western 12s. 6d.; White Southern 12s. 9d.@13s. CORN downward; Mixed 30s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market has a downward tendency. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others report: BEEF steady. PORK heavy, and declined 2s. 6d. BACON dull, and declined 1s. LARD still declining, and quoted at 42s.@43s. TALLOW quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet. SUGAR easier. COFFEE steady. RICE firm. RESIN quiet; common 12s. 9d.@13s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE has a downward tendency; quoted 68s. 6d.@70s.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING.)

BREADSTUFFS dull. IRON dull at £5@£5 5s. COFFEE quiet and steady. SUGAR dull. TEA steady; common Congou 1s. 1½d.@1s. 2d. RICE dull. LINSEED OIL still upward; quoted 34s. 3d.@34s. 9d. TALLOW inactive at 46s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE inactive at 65s.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

CONSOLS closed at 93@93¼ for Money. The Bank return shows an increase in Bullion of £86,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales are, Illinois Central Shares 44 discount; Erie Shares 26½.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton yesterday (Saturday) reached 12,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm with an improving tone, though quotations remained unaltered.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged in price, and steady; transactions light.

PROVISIONS—The market remains quiet.

LONDON, Sunday—(By Telegraph to Queenstown.) Consols closed last evening at 92⅞@93 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Erie Shares, 28½@29½; Illinois Central Shares, 41@43½ discount.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 13,500 bales; Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 100 fr.; Bas, 152 fr. The market closed firm and steady.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Bourse closed dull; *Rentes* 71 fr. 15c.

Railroads in New-Jersey.

The Annual Reports of the Railroad Companies of this State were presented to the Senate yesterday by the Secretary of State. The following are the leading statistics:

CAMDEN & AMBOY RAILROAD CO.—Capital stock of the Railroad, $2,710,800; Capital stock of Canal, $2,298,400. The funded debts are: Loan 6 ₱ cent., $860,000; loan 5 ₱ cent., $210,000; loan 6 ₱ cent., $225,000; loan 6 ₱ cent., $367,000; loan 3 ₱ cent., $580,000; loan ₱ cent., $1,700,000. Also a loan authorized by the stockholders for straightening and doubling track, of $2,500,000. Of this loan only $867,000 has been issued. In addition to the above there has been a loan for £185,000 sterling for the stock of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. Also a loan of $1,175,000 to the Belvidere Delaware Railroad and branches, and Freehold and Jamesburgh Agricultural Railroad. Also, a premium loan in England of £48,333 for the extension of the sterling loan to 1880. A sinking fund has been established for redemption of said loans. The cost of the Delaware and Raritan Canal was $3,255,502 55; of the Railroad, $5,918,658 15. Receipts of the Canal last year, $469,895 73; expenses, $157,509 53, leaving net $312,387 20. Receipts of Railroad were $2,058,989 05; expenses, $1,145,159 85, leaving net $903,829 80.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.—Capital stock, $3,630,000; 1st mortgage bonds, $1,400,000; 2d mortgage bonds, $600,000; quarterly dividend 2½ ₱ cent., due Jan. 15, $90,750; interest accrued, not yet due, $47,833 33; accounts payable, $29,057 57; balance to credit of revenue fund, $172,855 39. Total, $5,970,496 29.

Cost railroad, &c., $4,904,667 99; equipments, $504 500; ferry-boats, &c., $426,467 81; cash and accounts receivable, $134,920 49. Total, $5,970,496 29.

Receipts last year—Passengers, $222,089 93; merchandise, $382,598 75; coal, $568,275 83; mails and express rents, &c., $28,931 09; total, $1,201,895 50. Expenses, $522,452 30. Net earnings, $679,443 30. Dividends, amounting in the whole to ten per cent., have been made during the year.

MILLSTONE AND NEW-BRUNSWICK RAILROAD CO.—Capital stock, $102,365; debt, $8,749; cost, $111,114; receipts last year, $8,385 02; expenses, $4,653 22; total, $3,731 80. No accidents.

HACKENSACK AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD.—Capital stock, $70,000; loss not paid, $3,000—total, $67,000. Mortgage bonds, $40,000; loss not issued, $6,000—total, $36,000. Unsecured debt, $7,000; cost of main line, $108,000; cost of Lodi Branch, $20,000. Receipts past year, $15,700; expenses, $15,200. No loss of life.

On New-Jersey Railroad, 9 killed and 5 injured during the year. No fault of company or employes.

MILLVILLE AND GLASSBORO RAILROAD.—Capital stock, etc., $189,998 56; cost of road, $190,422 06; receipts last year, $12,231 40; expenses, $8,910 87.

PATERSON AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Capital stock, $630,000; cost, $630,000. Road is leased and worked by another company, which pays $53.400 rent per annum. Dividends of 4 ₱ cent. are paid semi-annually. Seven lives lost by accident during the year.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—Capital stock paid in, $899,363 56; funded debt, $1,037,375 80; floating debt, $92,211 20; cost of road and equipments, $1,833,934 88; receipts during past year, $93,432 61; expenses, $69,356 70. No accidents.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Capital stock, $1,157,800; funded debt, $340,000; contingent fund, $266,151 12; cost of road, &c., $1,757,991 12; receipts past year, $208,964 01; expenses, $121,949 41; interest, $22,543 70. Dividends have been paid amounting to $81,046; passengers carried, 455,107; miles run, 155,000; 3 lives lost by accident.

SUSSEX RAILROAD CO.—Capital stock, $187,776; funded debt, $266,355 86; floating debt, $3,021 18; cost of road, &c., $417,143 04; receipts during the past year, $23,811 51; expenses, $13,746 89; no dividends, no accidents.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.—Capital stock, $997,862 24; funded debt, $2,082,000; special loans, $75,086 70; temporary loans, $81,105 31; cost of road and equipments, $3,134,656 39; receipts during past year, $241,502 64; on the Flemington Railroad, $11,599 94: expenses, $162,647 68.

MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING CO.—Capital stock, $2,200,000; debts, $773,000 22; cost of canal, &c., $2,882,544: income during year past, $290,800 83; navigation, $29,292 25; repairs, $81,758 90; superintendence and management, $32,599 56; dividends paids, $138,000.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—Capital stock, $356,370 43; loan at 6 ₱ cent., $210,500; debt, $23,075 82; cost, &c., $780,455 05; receipts past year, $34,801 76; expenses, $17,645 47; passengers carried, 90,966⅜.

NEWARK AND BLOOMFIELD RAILROAD.—Capital stock, $103,950; cost of road, &c., $110,098 47; receipts past year, $16,730 65; expenses, $13,359 80. Dividend of 3 ₱ cent. declared.

FLEMINGTON RAILROAD.—Capital stock, $150,011; debt funded, $93,100; other debts, $91,673 66; cost of road, $287,066 74; receipts past year, $11,599 94; expenses, $12,838 95.

FREEHOLD AND JAMESBURGH RAILROAD.—Capital stock, $230,844 80; cost of road, $231,173 96; receipts past year, $21,683; expenses, $21,487 85.

PATERSON AND RAMAPO RAILROAD.—Capital stock, $248,000; funded debt, $100,000; other debts, $1,089; cost of road and equipments, $350,000; income, (rent from Erie Road,) $26,500; dividends paid from earnings, 5¼ ₱ cent., $13,020. This Road is leased to the Erie Road.

WARREN RAILROAD.—Capital stock, $1,276,000; bonds, $600,000; debts, $712 92, which is the amount of the cost of the roads; receipts, $220,827 12; expenses, $114,830 10.

NORTHERN RAILROAD CO.—Capital stock, $156,650; funded debt, (bonds,) $200,000; floating debt, $60,780 73; floating debt unadjusted, (estimated,) $10,000; cost of road and equipments, $411,929 16; receipts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1861, $390,804 41; expenses, $80,050 49; passengers carried, 131,667⅔; no dividends.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

There are some novels that write themselves. The author simply introduces you to the characters, sees that you are on terms of intimate acquaintance with the hero and heroine, and then steps behind the curtain. The work then goes on in a natural way. The men and women with whom you have been made acquainted, talk and act precisely as men and women of similar dispositions would in real life. And thus you come to regard the world to which you have been introduced as a real one. You know the hero so well, and believe in him so faithfully, that you feel like telling him which horn of a dilemma to choose when he is forked between two. You sympathize with him in his sorrows and join him in his gladness; like him you come to entertain a hearty prejudice against tailors, boot-makers, and other people of that useful but persistent stamp. And in like manner you find yourself quite at home with the heroine, advising her against bestowing her affections unworthily; confiding to her the fact that one of her admirers drinks, while the other one is addicted to transcendentalism, and that she can be happy with neither. You take an interest, for her sake, in the fashions; you would advise her in the matter of bonnets, and reprove her mildly, but firmly, if she eat fish with a knife, or violated any other moral obligation.

In contrast to sensible stories, like these, come the sensation ones, where all the characters walk on stilts, in an abounding atmosphere of steam and smoke, with occasional flashes of blue fire, and talk correspondingly. The hand of the author is constantly seen, arranging the springs and touching the wires, in obedience to which the puppets dance.

Toward this latter class of stories, the popular taste seems tending, for they find both publishers and readers. Amid such mountains of trash, it is pleasant occasionally to find an exception in a book which can be read without effort—praised with a clear conscience. For this pleasure, we are indebted to the author of *The Heir of Redclyffe*, whose last work, *The Young Stepmother*, is published by the APPLETONS. It is a quiet, thoughtful story, flowing calmly and evenly from the first chapter to the last—an unbroken current of good sense and irreproachable English. It may be objected to the story by those who look for impossibilities in literature, that it is unnecessarily diffuse, and lacks movement; that pages of dialogue occur where a paragraph of action would have been better. But it must be confessed that the dialogue is so well managed that the reade scarcely regrets the substitution. Moreover, it is made to convey the meaning of the author and to point the purpose of the book. The "moral" that runs through it all is not impertinently obtruded. Certain propositions are hinted at, but not blurted out; they are conveyed by implication instead of by the aid of a speaking trumpet. With all stories now-a-days, we are obliged to swallow a sermon. In this notable instance, the accompanying theological horns do not protrude themselves so violently as to make the reader feel uncomfortable after having achieved deglutition, and we are thus enabled to settle ourselves down to the work of digestion in a calm, anaconda sort of a way. For the successful enunciation of a truth, the author does not think it necessary to get into a pulpit; the words are put into the mouth of one of the characters and spoken on the stage. Altogether, *The Young Stepmother* is one of the best books, in a quiet way, that we have for some time had, and one to warrant us in looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to the appearance of another work from the same earnest, thoughtful pen.

—BULWER is eminently artistical in the construction of his novels, always preparing the reader in his initial chapters for the astounding developments that are to follow. Our faith is not too severely exercised at first. Commonplace events, such as occur in every-day life, are first narrated, gradually strange coincidences develop themselves, weird, shadowy forms loom up in the dim distance, and an atmosphere of *diablerie* is around us before we are aware that the magic wand has been raised. As incident follows incident, we nod assentingly, nothing very improbable appears, everything is explicable by natural causes, until we find that of these plain, brown threads—our own imaginations flinging the shuttle and treading the loom, the while—a wild warp and woof of mystery has been woven around us, from which we can only extricate ourselves by accepting the aid of the supernatural clue which rolls persuasively to our feet, but which the author never thrusts into our hands. Educated up to the miracle point, nothing seems improbable, and belief presses on beyond all bounds.

In his last work, issued from the press of the HARPERS, we have a striking proof of this subtle art and power. It is christened a *Strange Story*, and we prepare ourselves to be surprised, steeling every nerve and resolving to dispute every point. Lulled by the level at which the story commences, the reader relaxes his vigilance and permits himself to be borne up the gradual ascent until he is whirling in clouds above the mountain tops and holding familiar converse with the spirits of the air. Margrave, the mystery of the book, a first appears simply as a young man, excessively good-looking and reveling in a perfect physical life and health. But by slow degrees a consciousness dawns upon us that his youth is unnatural, and that some terrible secret lurks beneath the surface where all is so fair and beautiful. When the truth at last develops itself, that he is in reality an old man rejuvenated by some mysterious elixir, all seems perfectly natural, since the anomalies of character with which we have been made familiar can be explained in no other way. And in like manner the transition from Mrs. Poyntz's drawing-room to the lonely mountain side, from the treading of twinkling feet in the joyous dance to the tramp of the "gigantic Foot" in the magic circle, scarcely causes us to raise an eyebrow. The author does not avail himself of any loophole for creeping out of the wild clouds in which the conclusion of his story is enwrapped, he sums up no solution of the mysteries he has woven into its progress—all such weak subterfuges and escapes he leaves to the timid bungler.

It was a bold venture of BULWER, to revive the old mysteries of the Rosicrucians, and bring them down to the present age. A wizard in broadcloth, and wearing a silk hat, does not impress the mind as powerfully as one clad in oriental robes, and turbaned and trousered from head to foot. But the boldness of the experiment enhances the merit of the success by which it is attended. All young men in exuberant physical health, and possessing peculiar powers of pleasing and charming all with whom they have intercourse, will for the future be objects of strange suspicions, their companions will peep down into the profundities of their patent-leathers to see that orthodox toes are there, and never will they draw a handkerchief from their coat-pocket without curious eyes being fastened on them to see that they do not surreptiously "unfold a tale." Of the "illustrations" that accompany the work we shall not speak, though strongly tempted to say a word or two "more in sorrow than in anger." The artists of Franklin-square will undoubtedly do better another time.

—The second volume of HURD'S *Law of Freedom and Bondage* is published by D. VAN NOSTRAND. In close reasoning, clearness of thought, lucidness of arrangement and preciseness of method, this volume justifies all the expectations excited by the first. It appears, moreover, at a timely moment, as the law whereof it treats is practically working itself out, and it is possible to compare theory with the march of events. It will interest not only legal gentlemen, but it also commends itself to the careful thinker and the close reasoner wherever found. We defer an extended notice to another time.

—Prof. OWEN'S edition of *Xenophon's Anabasis* has so long been a standard work in our schools, that no one will be surprised to learn that the stereotype plates on which it has been printed are at last worn out. The necessity of replacing them has given Dr. OWEN an opportunity of making numerous improvements in the book. The notes have been revised, and Prof. HADLEY, of Yale College, and Dr. TAYLOR, of Andover, Mass., have assisted in elaborating the grammatical references. It is not hazardous to assert that it would be difficult—in fact, impossible—to improve an edition of the *Anabasis* which has been prepared by such masters of the language as Messrs. XENOPHON, OWEN, HADLEY and TAYLOR. LEAVITT & ALLEN are the publishers.

—The fifth volume of the *Historical Magazine*, bound, is published by the proprietors, CHARLES B. RICHARDSON & Co. It contains valuable papers and essays from several eminent contributors.

—*Harper's Monthly* for March contains a sketch of W. C. BRYANT, by Dr. WYNNE; a historical paper entitled "Early Secessionists," by B. J. LOSSING; "The Chiropodist, a Story of the Watering Places," by BAYARD TAYLOR; a poem by N. G. SHEPHERD, entitled "A Summer Reminiscence;" an article on "Turkey and Russia," by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT; "How the Dutch are Taking Holland," by MARSHAL TALBOT; a continuation of THACKERAY'S "Adventures of Philip," and the usual variety of miscellaneous matter.

—The *Atlantic* for March continues the papers that have given it its late popularity. Birdofredum Sawin, Esq., writes to Mr. Hosea Biglow in that peculiar vein and happy style which have made the name of Birdofreedum famous throughout all the civilized world and North Carolina. But we do not think that in this paper Mr. LOWELL is quite as successful as in the two which preceded it. It is difficult always to maintain the standard of fun and satire, particularly when the thing is done by contract, and readers are disposed to be exacting in the matter. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES contributes a fine poem, "The Voyage of the Good Ship Union." Mrs. STOWE continues "Agnes of Sorrento," and "A Story of To-day" is brought to a conclusion—thus making it a story of yesterday. Prof. AGASSIZ has another interesting scientific paper, "Methods of Study in Natural History," and the "Country Parson" discourses "Concerning the Sorrows of Childhood." EDWARD EVERETT treats of "Taxation"—an evident improvement on his "Mount Vernon Papers;" and Rev. R. T. S. LOWELL contributes a story. We are glad to see that the *Atlantic* maintains the vigor with which it commenced the year.

Messrs. LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, of Philadelphia, publish No. 34 of the *Half-Yearly Abstract of Medical Sciences*, edited by Drs. RANKINGS and RADCLIFF. It notices, under appropriate divisions, all the more prominent medical and surgical cases which were put on record during the last six months of 1861. The general reader would not regard with any satisfaction sketches of the skillful operations which we find mentioned in the pages of this work, and professional gentlemen only need to be informed of its appearance.

— *Margaret Howth, a Story of To-day*, is published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. In serial form this story ran through the pages of the *Atlantic*, closing in the March number. Its authorship, whether rightfully or not, is attributed to DAVID WASSON. The story exhibits a deal of power,—scarcely sustained, however, through its whole progress,—careful habits of thought on the part of the author, and close observation of men and character. Theories are hinted at, rather than broadly broached, and in some instances so obscurely that the impression made upon the reader's mind is very vague and undefined, indeed. We fancy that in the neighborhood of some of these cuttle-fish chapters, the author himself would be somewhat puzzled to discover his own meaning. Nor does the story interpret itself very clearly in its conclusion. Taken singly, and there is scarcely a page in the book which does not contain the germs of admirable essays and specimens of excellent writing, but in its entirety it can hardly be called a success. Didactic novels are almost invariably failures. Of its kind, *A Story of To-day* is eminently good, but the kind is not one that generally finds favor. Perhaps, in this latter assertion, we pay the book one of the highest compliments that could be written.

—JAMES G. GREGORY publishes, in the same beautiful form in which he lately gave us "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The American Flag," *The Liberty Bell*, a patriotic poem, by WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE. Mr. WALLACE has written some poems since the breaking out of the rebell

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PAT O' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—TURNING THE TABLES—SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WONDER; A WOMAN KEPT A SECRET.

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Government is in receipt of highly important advices from Tennessee and Kentucky. Gen. BUELL telegraphed, on Saturday night, to Gen. MCCLELLAN, that Murfreesboro had been abandoned by the rebels, who were retreating along the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, tearing up the rails as they proceeded, thus rendering pursuit difficult. It was announced in our dispatches, yesterday, that the rebels were concentrating at Chattanooga, and this dispatch from Gen BUELL renders this probable. Chattanooga, although in Tennessee, is very near the Georgia line, and the railroad passes through the northeast corner of Alabama, and touches the Georgia line before reaching it. A great change is found to have occurred already in the political feeling in Tennessee, and the War Department feels itself warranted in taking measures immediately to raise and arm volunteer troops in that State. The important announcement is also made by authority, in our dispatches this morning, that the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers will be opened this week to free and unrestricted commerce, under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. This will prove a just measure of relief to the loyal people of Tennessee, who have been subjected to the greatest deprivations during the rebel occupation of the State.

Columbus is positively evacuated by the rebels! We have the authority of Flag-officer FOOTE for making the announcement. In a dispatch to the Navy Department, dated Cairo, the 1st inst., he states that a flag of truce had just returned from Columbus with the intelligence that the rebels were burning their Winter quarters, and removing their heavy guns on the bluffs. A force of cavalry was in sight, but no infantry was to be seen, and the encampments had been removed. Large fires were also visible in the town and upon the river banks below, indicating the destruction of the place with the military stores and equipment. So the last rebel nest in Kentucky is broken up.

The second gunboat expedition up the Tennessee River, under command of Lieut. GWIN, was even more important in its results than the first one. A strong Union sentiment was found in Mississippi, which is beginning to develop itself since the great successes of our arms in Tennessee. The Union men have heretofore been kept down by the roving bands of guerilla cavalry which have infested the country, but now they have the courage to speak their sentiments. Lieut. GWIN found at Clifton, Tenn., a large quantity of grain and flour stored, a portion of which he brought away.

Gen. BANKS' army occupied Harper's Ferry on Wednesday last, with all the necessaries for a permanent stay. His advance took possession of Bolivar Heights, and on Thursday pushed a reconnoissance to Charlestown, where a few prisoners were captured. Loudon Heights were also occupied, to guard against a flank movement by the enemy. The troops passed over the river by means of a pontoon bridge. The reason for this movement is of course not divulged, but one object probably is to cover the reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. No reliable intelligence has been received from Winchester, but it is believed that the rebels there have been considerably reinforced.

A proof of the progress of the National arms in subduing the rebellion may be found in the fact that, for the first time since early last Summer, business messages from Nashville were received by telegraph in the City on Saturday.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that the Tax and Excise bill has been perfected by the House Committee of Ways and Means, and will be reported at 12 o'clock to-day. It is understood that it provides for heavy taxes on all classes of luxuries.

The death of Brig.-Gen. LANDER is announced this morning. He died in Camp at Pau-Pau, Western Virginia, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon—one account says of congestion of the brain, and another of debility consequent upon the wound received at Edwards' Ferry, on the day following the battle of Ball's Bluff. He is to be succeeded in his command by Gen. SHIELDS.

Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, in his dispatches to the Navy Department, states that the reconnoitering party sent up the Chowan River did not proceed further than Winton. There the enemy, in considerable force, opened a heavy fire upon our gunboats, with artillery and musketry, and our force was provoked to make an attack upon the place in return. The Hawkins Zouaves were landed, and fire was opened from the gunboats, when the enemy ingloriously took to their heels. The houses occupied by them as quarters were then burned, and the Zouaves again embarked, without the loss of a man.

In its editorial column, the Raleigh (N. C.) *Register*, of Feb. 26, says: "It is reported here that Gen. HUGER has been placed under arrest, and will be tried for negligence and incompetence. *The news we fear is too good to be true.*" The same paper remarks: "If we may judge from the police reports of the Richmond papers, that city has become as rife with rowdyism and crime as ever was San Francisco in its worst days."

The bark *G. W. Hall*, Capt. POTTER, from Key West, arrived at this port yesterday. She has on board 250 bales of cotton, taken from the schooner *Lizzie Weston*, which vessel was captured off the Balize by the United States gunboat *Itasca*. She left at Key West the sloop-of-war *Pensacola* and the gunboat *Owasca*.

It seems that Gen. BUSHROD JOHNSON was not taken a prisoner at Fort Donelson. He left the place an hour or two before the surrender. The telegraph made so many blunders about the Generals captured, that it let this error go uncorrected in utter despair.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, on the 15th, and Queenstown on the 16th ult., arrived at Halifax, on Saturday, having put in short of coal. Her advices are two days later, but are not specially important. The Archduke MAXIMILIAN is said positively to have signified his acceptance of the throne of Mexico. The French papers are under the impression that the Mexican question will lead to the overthrow of the Palmerston Cabinet. Austria having protested against the views of Prussia with reference to German affairs, Prussia, in a note to Austria and the other German States, says that there appears to be no well-founded motive for such a protest. In the House of Lords, Earl RUSSELL, in reply to Lord STANHOPE, stated that Government had protested against the permanent destruction of any harbors by the stone blockade, and the American Government denied any such intention. It is understood that the address from the French Chambers is to contain a mild rebuke to the Pope for not listening to the conciliatory propositions of France for the settlement of the Roman question. The Austrian concordat is to be revised, with the consent of the Pope. The gunboat *Tuscarora* is reported to have proceeded to Gibraltar, where the *Sumter* still remained without coals. The Mason and Slidell affair cost the British Government £364,000. The Liverpool Cotton Market was firmer, but prices were unchanged. Breadstuffs were steady, and Provisions quiet. Consols, 92⅜ @93.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Saturday, favorable reports were made on the bill to prevent frauds in the use of stamps, brands and trade-marks; the New-York County Court-house bill; the bill to correct the abuses in laying pavements in this City, and to regulate the sale of hay and straw in Brooklyn. No other business of importance was done.

In the Assembly, the bill to provide for the Public Defence was taken up as the special order, and speeches were made by Messrs. PHELPS, HURLBURD and PORTER. Mr. PHELPS took ground against the bill, arguing that there was no necessity for its passage, as the General Government had already made sufficient appropriation for the public Defence, and that there was no danger of a foreign war. Mr. HURLBURD took the opposite ground, as did also Mr. PORTER, who represents Niagara County. The debate on the bill was not concluded.

GENERAL NEWS.

The impression prevails in Washington that the Allies, notwithstanding their assurances to the contrary, intend to establish a monarchy in Mexico, with or without the consent of the people of that country.

The steamer *Champion* left this port at noon on Saturday for Aspinwall. She took out a large number of passengers. There was scarcely any excitement attending her departure, in consequence of the rule requiring passengers leaving this City to procure passports having been rescinded.

The Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Raritan and Delaware Canal Companies, have made their report to the New-Jersey State Legislature. During 1861 they received from these roads, by way of revenue, $159,010 44, which is an increase of $3,263 over the previous year's receipts. The receipts of the Company from all sources, during the year ending Dec. 31, amounted to $2,429,463, and the expenses to $1,193,240. Dividends of 10 per cent. were paid in cash out of the net profits. The amount received from the United States for transporting 88,497 troops, was $158,059, the transit duty thereon accruing to the State being $8,840. For carrying the mails, there were also received from the Post-office Department, $19,922. The sinking fund has been increased during the year $107,213, making the fund amount to $219,580. The Companies have no floating debt.

Mr. JAMES B. GARDENHIRE, one of the most prominent citizens of Missouri, died of consumption on Feb. 19, at Fayette, Hardin County. He served with distinction in the Legislature, was Attorney-General under Gov. KING, was very active and influential in promoting the educational interests of the State, was the Republican candidate for Governor in the year 1860, and, at the time of his death, was Assistant Attorney in the United States Court of Claims.

The Military Prison in St. Louis was fired twice on Tuesday last, probably by some of the rebels confined there. The prisoners very nearly brought their courage up to making an attempt to cut the hose when the firemen were trying to extinguish the flames, but they were brought to their senses by the sight of numerous revolvers and rifles.

Business in Breadstuffs on Saturday was quite limited. Prices of the principal kinds tended downward. A moderate demand existed for Sugars, Hay, Codfish, Rice, Tallow, Cotton and Tobacco at essentially unchanged quotations. Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Hops, Seeds and Spices were quiet. Whisky was more active and was dearer. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions, especially hog products, at very full rates. Light freight engagements were reported.

The Herald and the War Department.

On Saturday morning the *Herald* published intelligence of the advance of Gen. BANKS' Division into Virginia. The TIMES, and we presume other papers, had the same news, but suppressed it, in obedience to the order issued from the War Department. We respectfully demand of the Secretary of War either the revocation of his order, or else its enforcement against the *Herald*. If that paper is permitted thus to disregard it with impunity, nothing but the most flagrant favoritism can insist upon its being obeyed by other journals.

The publication by the *Herald* was most clearly in direct contempt and disregard of Mr. STANTON'S order. That order forbid the publication of any military intelligence whatever, and a subsequent explanation specified especially all reports of the movements of our Army on the Potomac as coming distinctly within the prohibition. The *Herald* knew of this order—had discussed its prohibitions, had pretended to respect them, and yet on the very first opportunity treats them with utter contempt. It publishes precisely what the enemy is most interested in knowing, and what our Generals are specially interested in concealing from them.

Whether the *Herald* did this for the express purpose of betraying our movements to the enemy or not, is a matter of no consequence. It has one correspondent locked up on charge of being a spy in Fort McHenry, and unquestionably it has many others still in the field doing active service. But we have a right to insist that it shall be held to the strict letter of its obligations and punished for their violation, or else that all its competitors shall be released from them. If this act is suffered to pass with impunity, Secretary STANTON'S order simply cripples loyal journals, and aids, by the most direct and powerful means, this disloyal and mendacious sheet.

A VINDICATION OF THE HAWKINS ZOUAVES.—The casual reference, on Saturday, to the Ninth Volunteers has evoked a letter from Mr. JAMES R. WHITING in vindication of that regiment. It will be found elsewhere. We are quite disposed to accept the opinions of Judge WHITING as conclusive as to the gallantry of the corps, especially as we are not aware that that attribute has ever been called in question. We only object to undue prominence being given to any one regiment over another, where all are meritorious, and where excessive laudation of one tends to breed discontentent and disgust among the rest.

With reference to the conduct of the Zouaves at Winton, our information is from sources we are not at liberty to question. It remains to be seen whether or not the "burning and pillaging" ascribed to them by a correspondent, whose letter appeared in the TIMES of yesterday, was the result of order or of insubordination. The fact is, in either case, inexcusable.

The Union Cause in Tennessee.

It would, perhaps, be premature to attempt a reliable estimate of the popular sentiment in Tennessee, taking the State altogether, on the question of the rebellion. The extreme leaders in the violent and desperate act of separation last June, and a large portion of the Press, have not yet abated their madness, if we are to judge by the last received newspaper extracts from Nashville and Memphis, and some of the rumors by telegraph and through the Virginia papers. In reference to the Nashville extracts, we remark that most of them bear date before the rebel disaster at Fort Donelson. That result probably modified the temper of the editors toward the old Union. The change would not be as violent at heart as it would appear in contrast with their recent belligerent attitude. The leading journal of the city, the *Republican Banner*, went into the Confederate cause with the utmost reluctance, and has since manifested nothing more than a constrained support, under the plea of maintaining the independence of the State against what is called Federal coercion. One or more of the others were Union journals to the latest moment before HARRIS and his Legislature precipitated the people into revolution. The large and wealthy County of Davidson, in which the City of Nashville and the Capitol buildings of the State are located, was largely Union in sentiment to the same unfortunate period. The interests of its people were with the Union, their most intimate social relations with Kentucky and Missouri, and their best trade with Cincinnati and the North. The property-holders, both town and country, had their dearest stake and security in the Government of the United States. For more than thirty years, first under the leadership of JACKSON and then of JOHN BELL, they had contemned the nullification and secession doctrines of South Carolina, and at one time, in the Summer of 1850, came near driving out of the city a Southern State Rights Convention, for plotting in their midst the separation of the Union. To say that these people are not ready to return to their allegiance, on the well-assured fact that our beneficent Government and its present Administration mean them no harm, to the rights of person or property, and have no other object than to put down this unnatural rebellion, and restore peace and security to their firesides, and freedom to their trade and intercourse with their old neighbors and friends, would be to utterly ignore all their political antecedents.

The telegraph represents Gov. HARRIS as more violent than ever since the Fort Donelson battle. This may be. But his mad folly amounts to little in the absence of a hearty support from the whole people. Even the Press would be powerless to help him in the presence of the well-ascertained Union sentiment in East Tennessee and on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers in the West; in the presence, also, of a liberating National army. He is said to have careered, on horse back, through the public square and streets of Nashville like a maniac, on hearing the news of the fall of Donelson. It is not unlikely that he did so; but the same dispatch intimates that his insane appeals were to little or no purpose. The people declined to follow him to Memphis or to destroy, in their flight in any other direction, their own property. They rather preferred to trust the latter to the strong arm of Gen. BUELL, and, no doubt, rejoiced most heartily that they were rid of the knaves who styled themselves Texas Rangers, and who for months had been committing depredations on the city of the most abominable nature; destroying property in mere wantonness, and outraging the quiet and decency of the place by open brawls and drunkenness.

As we have intimated above, the Nashville papers have not been heard from since the fall of Donelson and Bowling Green, and the appearance of BUELL'S army; nor have we the present means of knowing to a certainty of the whereabouts of HARRIS and the Tennessee Legislature. The rumors are quite contradictory, as well as inconsistent, not only on this point, but in regard to the next stand, if any, within the borders of the State, likely to be made by the rebel army. HARRIS, of himself, amounts to very little without the presence of an overwhelming rebel force to back him. He was powerful for mischief a few months ago, as the tool of the Richmond conspirators, and while they seemed on the high road to a successful breaking up of the old Government. But, as he was nothing before, other than a party demagogue of small mind and low instincts, so he will be less than nothing now, without the real sentiment of the people of the whole State, contrary to the tenor of nearly all our advices, official and otherwise, should support him in his further wickedness.

MARYLAND SPEAKS UP.—The Legislature of Maryland has timely nailed another lie of JEFF. DAVIS to the counter. In the inaugural address at Richmond the other day, the insurgent chief repeated the old story that Maryland was one in interest and sympathy with the rebellious States, and only needed to be relieved from the grip of National authority to unite its fortunes with theirs. After the election of the actual State Government and Legislature by an overwhelming Union vote, it was to be expected that this particular falsity would be permitted to sleep. But such is not the practice of the rebels. The story, no truer before than since the election, is still capable of hard service in that regiment of lies, which have done such unremitting duty in the cause of rebellion, and hence the propriety of the Maryland House of Delegates burking it as effectually as they have just done. A few days ago, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON introduced into that body a resolution declaring the assertion to be "an unfounded and gross calumny upon the people of the State," and showing that the almost universal sentiment of the population of Maryland was one of pity for the delusions of the Southern people, and indignation at the bad men who, for wicked ends, had plunged them in woes unspeakable. This resolution the House adopted by a vote of 53 to 5. The vote is all that was necessary to purge the record of the brave little State which the rebel leader has so obstinately insisted upon befouling.

The eels of Master Lance that would not down, and those traditional ghosts that refuse to be laid, are the only sufficient parallels for the facts that are forever refuting the falsehoods of JEFF. DAVIS, and will not be silenced. It is, indeed, unfortunate for the rebel chief that his words, like his deeds, are so persistently unprosperous. He makes no assertion but what there is some one at hand to seize it, and expose its untruth, just as he lays no plan but there is some emissary of LINCOLN, military or naval, to play ducks and drakes with it. Fate is relentlessly averse from the bogus President.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal.

We are glad to see that war, the work of destruction, does not engross the entire thoughts or labors of Congress, but that the first pause success brings is devoted to plans to render more perfect and complete the vast system of public works which is the true glory and pride of our people, and which has enabled them, though young in years, to carry a giant's burden, and crush a rebellion which all but ourselves have, to within a week or two, regarded as *as un fait accompli*. The mileage of the public works, the canals and railroads of the United States, exceeds those of all other nations. They enable us to fill the warehouses of Liverpool, Havre and Bremen with wheat and corn grown 2,500 miles inland, and 6,000 miles from the consumers. In their construction, we have only taken advantage of the provisions that nature kindly made in our favor. To adapt it to our wants, the Continent had to be reconstructed, by diverting its great rivers from their natural outlets, which were in inhospitable climes, far distant from the convenient seats of population, industry and commerce of the continent. The first grand achievement, the Erie Canal, turned the waters, and with them the commerce of the great lakes, into our harbor. The work has been improved till its capacity has been increased five fold. It now floats what a few years ago would have been a ship of very respectable tonnage for ocean service. Through this work there were delivered at tide-water the past year nearly 2,000,000 tons of breadstuffs, the shipment of which to foreign countries kept the balance of trade in our favor, and saved us from National bankruptcy. But for this work, so noiseless, yet so efficent in its action, the rebellion would have proved, as it has been esteemed, a success. This is as palpable as the noonday sun of whose presence we are hardly conscious so long as it is in the horizon. Both foreigners and rebels persisted in declaring our impotence, simply because they never took any pains to inform themselves of our strength and the method upon which it rests.

The war will have two results, which indeed, include all others. It will forever establish the commercial and political supremacy of the North. The former is achieved by military success. We could not talk about the political supremacy of one section, till this was sought to be destroyed by the other. But to place our commercial supremacy upon an immutable basis will be the work of peace. We must have an avenue of commerce which will sustain to the Great Valley the relation that the Erie Canal does to the Great Lakes—a ship canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. This Lake is so nicely poised in the centre of the Continent that a tilt that would elevate its surface only eight feet, or depress its Western bank in an equal degree, would send its waters into the Gulf of Mexico instead of the Gulf of St. Lawrence—into an Equatorial instead of an Arctic Sea. We do not propose to go to such an extreme. We wish, by sending a little of the free water of the Lakes down the Mississippi, to draw up whatever valuable the vast region it waters produces. The cost of such an achievement is a very small affair. All is wanted is a canal of 100 miles and an improvement of the Illinois River of 220—in all 320; a length of line 63 miles shorter than the Erie Canal. It is proposed to undertake this as a military work, a sort of a guise which the Constitution imposes; and for this purpose Mr. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, in the House of Representatives, at Washington, has submitted a report, accompanied by a bill, which we copy elsewhere, and which is now before that body for consideration.

Of the importance of the work proposed, both in a military and commercial point of view, nothing need be urged, though the subject is so attractive and congenial to the ardent imagination of our people, who have an experience shared in by no other nation—that of taking a continent in a state of nature, of peopling and converting it into the most attractive abode for man, and constituting it a theatre, the noblest yet created, for the development of his nature. Imagine the Mississippi and its tributaries, with its 20,000 miles of navigable water courses, turned into the harbor of New-York! This we were doing by slow degrees before the rebellion broke out. A canal of small dimension and capacity had already been constructed from Lake Michigan to the head of navigation on the Illinois River. But this work cannot accommodate a fiftieth part of the trade of the Great Valley. What is wanting is a work that will, at all times of the year, except Winter—which in Illinois lasts only about two months—allow the passage of the largest boats that navigate the lower Mississippi. The cost of all this, Mr. BLAIR estimates at only $13,346,824. He recommends the canal to be 160 feet wide on the bottom, with locks 70 by 350 feet, and with a depth to pass boats draining 6 feet water. As the canal is to be supplied from Lake Michigan, a large volume of water can be thrown at all times into the Illinois River, the navigation of which can be greatly improved by a system of dams, which shall give the same depth of water as that proposed for the canal.

With such a work, we need have no more anxiety about New-Orleans, or any of the Gulf Ports. These might be closed by ourselves, or any foreign Power, without, for that cause, affecting either the foreign or domestic trade of the country. The work proposed would render us every way, a people complete in ourselves. Isolated from all the world, our territory would embrace any belt of production, while we should at the lowest possible cost, be able to distribute to each section the products of all. As far as our material interests were concerned, we could bid adieu for a generation longer, if necessary, to the Old World that seems at the present time to take so much needless trouble about the news. But we do not believe in isolation. The surest way, however, to maintain peace is to render ourselves entirely self-sustaining in a time of war. This Mr. BLAIR'S project would fully accomplish, and it cannot too soon receive a favorable action from Congress.

Buckner in Winter Quarters.

After a somewhat checkered pilgrimage, Gen. BUCKNER has, we learn, been safely lodged in Fort Warren, Boston harbor, where he will be held as a prisoner of war, till the end of the rebellion. We mention this with a sense of satisfaction which arises not merely from the fact of having so notorious a traitor in our hands, but also because there was some appearance, a little while ago, that *another* fate, and one that could not have failed to have caused embarrassment to the Union cause, was about to be visited upon him. It may be remembered that immediately on the capture of BUCKNER, and his transfer as a prisoner to Cairo, Judge CATRON issued a warrant for his arrest, and ten days ago, the telegraph announced that the rebel General had been delivered to the United States Marshal, and was about to be taken to Kentucky to stand his trial before the highest tribunal of his country on the charge of treason. While fully appreciating the motive that led the noble old patriot-judge—himself an exile from his native State of Tennessee, on account of his unflinching devotion to the Union—to seek to bring the traitor chief to swift justice, we did not hesitate to express the opinion that the time had not yet come for a proper adjudication of the case. We are left to infer that the Administration took the same view, and that Executive interference was exercised to arrest the legal proceedings, and restore the rebel General to the status of a prisoner of war.

That the conviction of the country will ultimately solidify into the stern demand that the dread punishment of treason be meted out to the civil and military leaders of the rebellion, we do not entertain the shadow of a doubt. So far from there being any danger that an undue leniency will come between them and the fate they so richly deserve, we firmly believe that the disenthralled people of the South will in the end be among the first to demand that Justice do its work on the men who had deceived and well nigh ruined them. But the the period has not yet arrived for this, and it could not but greatly complicate matters to forestall the future and enter now on the task of punishing traitors. For the present, BUCKNER holds precisely the same position as other persons taken with arms in their hands against the Government of the United States—that is, he is a prisoner of war. The "so-called Confederate" Government have now in their power many National prisoners of war, and a resort to extreme measures on our part would but lead to bitter retaliations on the part of the rebels, put back the Union cause, and lead to endless complications. And the complications would be increased by the fact that though, in view of the theory on which the National Government conducts the war, the men taken with arms in their hands are rebels and traitors, in the theory on which foreign Powers proceed they are lawful belligerents, with all the rights and immunities of belligerents. But when the rebellion is subdued, and the rights and immunities they derive from the provisions of International Law disappear, when we have the chief rebel leaders in our possession, above all when the South itself comes to demand that justice be meted out to them, then will be the time for the sovereign Majesty of the Law, the calm unhasting Nemesis, to summon the arch-traitors to the bar, and visit them with the punishment their crimes deserve.

When this period comes, this very man BUCKNER will have a peculiar claim to attention, for he has illustrated in his person and conduct every form of deep-dyed, treason. Up to the very hour he took command at Bowling Green, he had warm Union friends who declared that he never would raise his arm against the Government, and hence he was urged as the very peculiar friend of Kentucky. Whatever the people of Kentucky voted, he would abide by. He was the Inspector-General—the chief military officer of the State. All the maps and drafts of the State, the railroad and turnpike lines, mountain-ranges and water-courses, the fields and the fruitfulness of the State, were laid before him, for the express purpose of examining its defences. It was upon him the State relied, and to him she looked. The Press of all parties, disagreeing upon almost every other subject, agreed upon putting the militia of the State upon a military footing, and making SIMON B. BUCKNER the Inspector. Families gave their children to his tuition in tactics, believing in his loyalty. And precisely here begins the deep damnation of his crime. The law constituting the State Guard of Kentucky required that every member should take an oath to support the Constitution of Kentucky, *and the Constitution of the United States*. A large number of the young men of the Guard, having been skillfully inoculated by BUCKNER and others with the secession virus, determined to reject the oath and consequently to dissolve their connection with the organization. But this did not suit the views of BUCKNER & Co., who desired that the organization should not only be kept up, but made as strong and numerous as possible. So they went to work, says the Louisville *Journal*, "to convince the fiery and ingenious young men *that they must regard the oath as a matter of no consequence*—a thing that meant this, or that, or nothing." "You can," said BUCKNER, "take the oath to-day to support the Constitution of Kentucky and the Constitution of the United States, and to-morrow, you can, without the slighest impropriety or inconsistency, join an armed rebellion for the subversion of the Government of Kentucky and the Government of the United States." There is not, we venture to say, on record, a match for the malignant, insidious treason of this man, and no wonder that Kentucky already clamors that he be delivered up to be tried for his crimes against the State.

But for the present, this cannot be, and his trial for crimes against the United States must rest also. In the meantime, as a prisoner of war, he is entitled to all the amenities of war except one—*the Government must never exchange him while the rebellion lasts.*

BEAUREGARD IN A NEW RÔLE.—When the rebel fortunes began to wane in the Southwest, after the fall of the stronghold at Mill Spring, BEAUREGARD was dispatched there to examine the various fortified positions held by the rebels, and to render them even more impregnable than they were—if there be degrees of impregnability. The Southwestern rebels became jubilant as the hero of Sumter and Manassas approached. His presence was considered equivalent to a reinforcement of ten thousand ordinary rebels. If, heretofore, Bowling Green and Columbus, and the Forts on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, had kept at bay the mighty armies under BUELL and HALLECK, then, after BEAUREGARD took control of them, they could defy the whole Yankee nation in arms. The great fortifier arrived at Nashville. He scanned the defences of the city with his engineering eye, and speedily passed up to Bowling Green. There he remained some time, and thence returned to Nashville. He had hardly got away from Bowling Green, however, before the rebels there began to fly from their impregnable works. They fled from Bowling Green, from Nashville, from Murfreesboro, and are still fleeing. BEAUREGARD next rushed westward to strengthen by his presence and his genius Columbus, the Sebastopol of the West, a place at whose defences the engineer of Camargo himself had labored for half a year, and which was blessed with the prayers and strengthened by the science of the reverend POLK. Add to these things BEAUREGARD, and of what avail would be the power of our armies, or the shot and shell of our river fleet? But no sooner had BEAUREGARD arrived at Columbus, than the other rebels began to run away; and now, this impregnable position, too, is in turn evacuated. Wherever BEAUREGARD goes now, he seems to be but the herald of evacuation. The rebels have heretofore declared that Memphis was impregnable, and that "Island No. 10" could easily be rendered so. But BEAUREGARD had not then visited those points. When he does reach them, and particularly if our Western army be not far off, there is little doubt, judging from the past, that he and the other rebels will suddenly evacuate. This rebel charlatan built up a sort of reputation on the strength of his bombardment of Fort Sumter, his fortifications at Manassas, and the fiasco at Bull Run. But his invincibility, even in rebel eyes, must now be gone. Henceforth, instead of being known as the great fortifier, he will figure only as the great evacuator.

THE OLIVE BRANCH PRESENTED.—The Government is evidently disposed to make a magnanimous use of its victories. It will be seen in our Washington correspondence that, while the various bills of pains and penalties, providing for confiscations and other retributive measures against rebellion, have been thrown over in the House of Representatives, there is a determination on the part of the Executive to reopen the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers to commerce. This is well. So long as we reserve a little step-fatherly treatment for those who have beguiled an unhappy people into rebellion, we can well afford to indulge the people with the most kindly and paternal consideration, seeing that so we must effectually refute the falsehoods upon which the fabric of treason rests. Let the Southern people receive some installment of the good things which the restored Union will bring them, and let them lose all fear of vindictive measures, and we shall have achieved the most important of all successes—the conquest of their prejudices.

THE RETURN OF COL. WOOD.—The reception provided by the Corporation of Brooklyn for Col. WOOD, the captive Commander of the Fourteenth Militia, will do as much honor to the city as to the object of the demonstration. In the fiasco of Bull Run, Col. WOOD exhibited the best qualities of a soldier—courage, coolness and steadiness. Wounded seriously, he was made prisoner by the enemy, who carried him to Richmond. His captivity has been lengthened not only by the injury sustained in the fight, but by chafing impatience at the detention from his command, at a time when action was needed, and was apparently impending. Time has, however, dealt kindly by the Colonel. He leaves his prison at the moment when his brave fellows once more need his presence to lead them into action. Let him, therefore, have his abounding welcome, and then, with a God speed, let him go back to Richmond a victor, not a prisoner.

A WORD FOR THE DEAD, THEN ONWARD.—The death of Gen. LANDER at this moment is a National calamity. A daring and skillful leader, he possessed that magnetism which always inspires courage and confidence in soldiers, who cheerfully follow such leaders into the very jaws of death. For months past, ever since, indeed, he was partially disabled by the wound received at Ball's Bluff, Gen. LANDER has been waiting with unconcealed impatience for the order to advance. Commanding on the extreme right of the line, his part in the general movement would have been a brilliant one. To the opportunities it would afford him of effective service and distinction, he looked forward eagerly; and now, when the movement has actually begun, the disappointed hero drops on the very threshold of victory. We may indeed shed a tear for him; but the great loser is the country, which thus parts with one of its most trusted, experienced and gallant servants.

COMPLETION OF THE TAX BILL.—The announcement that the Tax bill will be presented to the House of Representatives to-day will be received with profound satisfaction. The labor of framing a perfect system of direct taxation, adapted to a people who have never lent their support in this way to the Federal Government, was a task of inconceivable magnitude. A thousand conflicting interests had to be consulted, local and sectional jealousies

conciliated, the burdens distributed as equitably as possible between loyal and disloyal communities, and districts which depended upon agriculture and those which depended upon commerce, and the more or less wealthy classes of society. Indeed, merely to enumerate the shallows and quicksands which had to be kept in view, would overtask him who catalogues the stars. We can only trust, from the intimations which have thus far reached us, that the Committee has done its work wisely, and that the House will be able to respond to the urgent popular demand by promptly giving its labors legislative force. There will cease to be talk of National bankruptcy the moment an adequate taxbill appears on the statute book.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Further Consideration of the Public Defence Bill—The Debate of Saturday—Snow Blockade of the Railroads, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 1, 1862.

March has certainly come in like a lion; whether it will go out like a lamb can only be decided by the record of the future. Yesterday afternoon and last evening were among the most severe of the season, not so much on account of the intense cold, though it was cold enough, but because the air was filled with flying snow squalls, and the wind searched into every nook and corner without any mercy. The road to Boston is most effectually blockaded—no trains having come through from that city for a day or two. The Western roads are not much better off, and the high winds of last night cannot have helped the matter much. Among other things, this blockade has kept the rebel Generals, BUCKNER and TILGHMAN here ever since yesterday morning, on their way to Fort Warren. Much curiosity has been evinced to see them, but they have been kept secluded, and it is a mooted question among the curious whether they are still here or not. Their quarters here are doubtless much pleasanter than those assigned to them in Boston Harbor, and they do not, probably, regret the delay.

The House this morning has been occupied in consideration of the bill for the public defence. The opposition to this bill is becoming very strong, and it cannot pass unless many of its more obnoxious features are modified or removed. Amendments have been already proposed and approved by the Committee, which will do something in this direction.

Mr. PHELPS, of New-York, first spoke this morning in opposition to the bill. He thought it unnecessary to go to this expense at this time, as the United States Government had already appropriated large sums to be expended for these very objects during this year and the next. He thought it probable also that an attempt to erect a line of fortifications along our frontier, would induce England to commence a corresponding series of works upon the Canadian side stronger and better than our own. Finally, he thought it unwise to act and talk as though England was our enemy. In nearly all our political controversies with her we have come off the better. He referred to the Ashburton Treaty in regard to the boundary line, the disputes in regard to the Newfoundland fisheries, the San Juan affair, and the "right-of-search" dispute during the Buchanan Administration. In the *Trent* affair he thought we were in the wrong and that we only did justice in making the rendition at the demand of England. We have claimed that England was our enemy commercially, but he thought that her legislation had been more favorable to our interests than our own had been to them, and sustained the repeal of the corn laws and the navigation laws, the opening to us of her coast trade, the removal of the restrictions upon the inter-colonial trade and, repeal of tariffs upon most articles of our manufacture and production, while in many of these cases our legislation has not been reciprocal. He claimed only to state these facts that they might have their due weight by themselves, for he did not profess to have the skill to cover himself by a skillful argument.

Mr. HUELBURD took the floor in favor of the bill. He asserted that the appropriation mentioned was entirety inadequate to put the fortifications now commenced in a proper state of defence, to say nothing of putting up any new ones. He differed from the gentleman from New-York in thinking that the sentiment of England was friendly to us, and referred to various stories of what a company of marines did in hissing our flag, and what a British officer said to the wife of an American consul during the excitement consequent upon the *Trent* affair. He then went on at length to show the defenceless condition of the State, its entire lack of heavy guns and ammunition, and the treaty stipulations, by which we are obliged to keep such a small armament on the great lakes, while Great Britain has facilities to put a force of gunboats upon them at very short notice, while we have no such facilities. And he contended that this bill was simply designed to meet this emergency, and to furnish the means and the authority to procure this needed ordnance and ammunition, and thought that the surest way to avoid war was to be prepared for it. In this connection he read from many documents and letters from prominent military men in favor of these expenditures. The gentleman from Onondaga saw in the seventh section the gaunt specter of a standing army. If the liberties of the country are destroyed with the raising of a standing army, then has their knell already began to be tolled along the valleys of the Potomac and the Cumberland. But this section only provided that the volunteer militia should be enrolled for no longer a period than one year, and the amendment proposed further provided that this should be done only under danger of invasion pending. He could see no danger of a standing army in any such provision. He then revised the former policy of the State in this matter, and contended that it was in consonance with the policy of the bill. In regard to the erection of a line of fortifications along the frontier inviting a similar policy upon the part of England, he claimed that while we, trusting in the friendship of the Canadians and the home Government, have suffered to go into disability for use, they have ever since our troubles commenced, been making preparations and surveys for erection of such fortifications. He again referred, at length, to the hostile feeling of England and other European Governments against this nation, and saw evidence of it in the seizure of St. Domingo by Spain, and the interference of the Allied Powers in the affairs of Mexico, while any one of the numerous complications arising from the posture of affairs might plunge us into the vortex of a war with them.

Mr. PORTER of Niagara, claimed the right as a member from a border county, to be heard for a few moments upon this bill. While possessing a peculiar local interest in the provisions of the bill, he nevertheless wished to consider it in the light of the general public interests, and wished particularly to view the subject in the light of our foreign relations. He thought this proper in view of the references which had been made to them, and the reference which must be always had to them in protecting our frontier and harbors. He would go as far as any man in putting ourselves in a condition to repel invasion and to provide for the public defence, but in considering our foreign relations it was wise neither to have too *much* fear or too *little*. He thought that European nations had not acted as well as we had expected, perhaps, and had a right to expect; but they had not interfered, and that was all that we could absolutely demand.

Their treatment of us had arisen from two causes—their ignorance of us and the natural selfishness of nations, as well as individuals. There were two classes of people who did know something of us—the oppressed, who looked to us as the asylum and the goal of all their hopes; and philosophic thinkers who regarded us as working out a great problem in the science of government. When this rebellion broke out, the rebels, took immediate advantage of the ignorance of all the other classes—the great mass of the middle classes between these two extremes—by sending emissaries skilled in intrigue and diplomacy, who availed themselves of every avenue to disseminate wrong notions of our institutions and designs; and, owing to the apathy of some and the disaffection of others of our governmental agents, they were successful and did poison the public mind against us. The events of the past eight months, the resources we had developed, and the magnanimity we had felt strong enough to exhibit, had done much to disabuse them of these wrong impressions, and he thought late advices show that a favorable reaction was taking place, and in consequence, a more enlightened policy toward us. He did not believe that the mass of the European nations were pleased when our National troubles commenced, whatever notions some of their statesmen and politicians may have had in regard to the failure of Republican institutions and the hopes of their overthrow, for it was for their *material* interests to have peace continue. We furnished much raw material for their manufactories, and a market only continue to do so while peace lasted. He did not think, therefore, that any joy at the overthrow of Republican principles, or an anticipated triumph for monarchical forms of Government, would sufficiently outweigh their material interests to make them rejoice at the prospect of our National difficulties and give their sympathies to a rebellion which destroys peace. And after the rebellion really broke out, their feeling was more one of self-congratulation than of active sympathy with the rebels; very much such a feeling, in fact, as we exhibited in the revolutions of 1848, when we did not always give our sympathies to the revolutionists, but held some such language as "See here—you have derided our Republican institutions, and denied their stability; and see, now, while your old thrones are rocking to their very bases, how firm and strong we stand among all your convulsions." The feeling they now exhibit, the lack of active sympathy they manifest, is reciprocal to this feeling of ours at that time.

In regard to England's course, he thought that owing to her ignorance and the utterances of our Press, in many instances she absolutely feared that when we had raised an army to put down rebellion, we should turn a portion of it against Canada. This feeling arose in part, also, from the policy, which had been actually broached by some, that the way to avoid internal troubles was to unite in a foreign war against England. He regarded, therefore, England's preparations in Canada as intended more for the defence of her Canadian possessions than for aggressive warfare, and that she had availed herself of the *Trent* affair to send over troops and munitions for this purpose. The same view would show why, after the settlement of that affair, she continued to pour them into that province. He referred also to the French position, and claimed that, whatever might be the difficulties of NAPOLEON'S situation, arising from his armed seizure of the crown, we have had, as yet, no reason to complain of his actions. He had declared in his official speech before the Chambers that we must not be interfered with, and the documents submitted with the speech maintained the same view. He did not think European nations would interfere with us from motives of their own policy.

Returning to America, he thought we should guard against carrying the idea of settling with England for her lack of sympathy when we were through with our present troubles, and deprecated the utterance of sentiments to this effect in debate in public deliberative bodies.

As to the position of Canada, it certainly was aggravating to find our nearest neighbors the most unfriendly, and the most anxious to display hostilities; but they were a provincial nation, and being out of the immediate control of the home Government, were inclined to enact various silly pranks. Moreover, Canada was not much of a nation anyway, and not very prosperous, and every soldier represented to the Canadians so many pounds, not pounds averdupois, but pounds sterling, and by sending them there the home Government furnished a good rent for many of their useless buildings, and good paying customers for many of their little productions.

He might have added also that in this ostentatious display of a cheap loyalty the provinces may have hoped to gain some new privileges and advantages from the Home Government.

In conclusion, he said we could only ask justice from the European Governments, and that he thought we should get, and nothing more; while in return we should show that we can be as magnanimous in our coming prosperity as we have been courageous, strong and true in our adversity. Our motto in regard to foreign complications should be "Ready, aye Ready'" but also, "Steady, aye steady." We should be prepared for all emergencies, but not too timid in adversity, or too elated in prosperity. He closed with expressing the hope that, as in the natural year, so in our natural affairs, the long Winter of our discontent will soon be followed by a glorious Spring.

Mr. RAYMOND expressed a desire to make some remarks upon the bill at some future time, and then moved to report progress, and ask leave to sit again. In the House, the report was agreed to, and this subject was made the "special order" again for Wednesday next, immediately after reading the journal. The House then adjourned until Monday morning. H.

AMUSEMENTS.

GOTTSCHALK'S second *matinée* on Saturday attracted an excellent audience to the Academy of Music, where it was given, and furnished a new confirmation of the now well-known fact that the ladies of the Metropolis require a special entertainment of their own, where they may gratify a reasonable curiosity without the formality of male escort. The experiment was so successful indeed that it will be repeated during the present week. DONIZETTI'S little opera of "Betly," was performed with spirit and effect by Miss HINKLEY, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SUSINI, and a small chorus—Mr. MAX MARETZEK presiding in the orchestra. The music is pretty and familiar, although the work itself is a comparative stranger to our boards. The composer has not hesitated to borrow freely from his former works. Who has so much right to do so?

Mr. GOTTSCHALK played between the first and second acts, and was, as usual, received with much favor and honored with punctual *encores*.

To-night Mr. GOTTSCHALK will give a grand evening performance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, when Saturday's programme will be repeated; to-morrow he plays in Hartford, and on Thursday and Saturday at the New-York Academy.

The announcements at the various theatres to-night are as follows: At Mr. WALLACK'S, the comedy of "The Wonder;" at Niblo's, the "Colleen Bawn;" at the Winter Garden, Mr. J. S. CLARKE (who has been reëngaged) in two of his best pieces, "Turning the Tables," and "Sudden Thoughts," and to conclude with the drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" at Miss LAURA KEENE'S, "The McCarthy; Or, Peep o' Day; at the New-York Athenæum, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and at Barnum's Museum, a new and original Oriental fairy spectacle, called "Sadak and Kalasrade." In addition to this novelty, the redoubtable Commodore NUTT will impersonate the Grecian Statues. Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA will give his third humorous lecture to-morrow evening at Clinton Hall, and to-night, and every night until further notice, the Whaling Voyage will be exhibited at Hope Chapel.

Mr. WALLACK'S, down-town theatre was re-opened on Saturday evening, under the name of the New-York Athenæum, and the management of Messrs. BAKER and RYER. A rather damaging avowal was made in the programme of the establishment, to the effect that no theatrical performances would take place there, and yet several well-known actors and actresses, and a decidedly well-known play—"Uncle Tom's Cabin"—made their appearance on the night in question. It is for the purpose of producing the latter, we presume, that the venture has been undertaken, and if the mania for unfortunate old Cuffy were half as strong here as it seems to be elsewhere, it would, we think, be successful, notwithstanding, the drivel about its not being a theatrical entertainment. The cast is good enough for a sensation piece, albeit Mr. RYER'S *Uncle Tom* is a lamentably dreary affair. Mrs. HOWARD is an excellent *Topsy*—more truthful, perhaps, than Miss FANNY BROWN, who impersonates the same character at another theatre, but assuredly not so funny. Miss BULLOCK'S *Eva* is a remarkable effort for so small a lady. Mrs. CHANFRAU looked charmingly as the unfortunate heroine, and Mrs. LOTTY HOUGH, as the Yankee relative, was all that could be desired. We were not favorably impressed with the male artists. There was a gustiness about them that was singularly unpleasant in so small a theatre—a remark which applies equally to the performers and the orchestra, who, with the connivance of Mr. KOPPITZ, contrived to play more trashy music in one evening than we are usually condemned to hear in an entire week. The house was not well filled, and we are of opinion that the management will do well to provide themselves with another novelty, even if it be a little more theatrical in its character.

The MYERS' sisters gave a literary and musical entertainment at Irving Hall, on Thursday evening, at which Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. GUSTAVUS GRAHY and other artists assisted. One of the sisters, it will be remembered, has recently made a highly successful *début* in the part of *Eva*, at the Winter Garden; the other, Miss LOUISA, possesses remarkable powers, and is without any exception the best serious reader now before the public. Repeatedly and excellently as we have heard HOOD'S "Bridge of Sighs" declaimed, we do not ever remember to have heard it given with so much simple pathos and overwhelming intensity as by Miss LOUISA MYERS.

M. JUIGNET, of the French Theatre, has arranged a series of his very agreeable entertainments in Brooklyn. They take place at the Athenæum every Wednesday, and are substantially the same as those given at Irving Hall. The next performance at the last-named establishment is postponed, in consequence of Lent, until Tuesday, March 11.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS gave another of their admirable classical *soirées* on Tuesday of last week. The programme was excellently interpreted. We are glad to notice that these entertainments are now given in Philadelphia, and in Orange, N. J., by the same gentlemen.

A would-be Prestidigitateur, ADRIEN by name, gave an entertainment last week at the Academy of Music. It was a failure of the worst kind, and resulted in the performance being guyed off the stage. The directors of the Academy very properly refused to allow the "Professor" to make himself ridiculous on a subsequent evening.

Miss MARIA BRAINERD will give a musical entertainment to-morrow evening, assisted by Mlle. GOMIEN, Signor CENTEMERI, Mr. HENRY APPY, Mr. F. EBEN, the MYERS Sisters and Dr. CLARE W. BEAMS.

A Musical Festival of great and varied interest will take place at Irving Hall, on Thursday, the 27th inst. It is given by Mr. HARRISON for a benevolent purpose, and all the artists in the City will lend their assistance on the occasion.

Mme. DE LUSSAN, of whom we hear the best of accounts, will shortly make her *début* in opera, under the management of Mr. GRAU.

Two of the best living singers—the sisters MARCHESIA—have been engaged for the New-York Fall operatic season. They possess respectively soprano and contralto voices—are young, beautiful and in the highest degree talented.

The Michigan and Illinois Canal.

The following is the bill reported by Mr. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., from the Committee on Military Affairs, to construct a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so soon as the State of Illinois shall by conveyance, satisfactory to and approved by the Attorney-General of the United States, transfer to and vest in the United States a clear and unincumbered title to the bed of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the land over which the same passes, including its banks, margins, towpaths, feeders, right of way, locks, dams, water-power structures, and all the property, right, title and interest of the said State of Illinois of, in and to said canal, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, that WILLIAM H. SWIFT, now one of the Trustees of the said Illinois and Michigan Canal, together with a skillful and experienced engineer in the topographical corps of the United States Army, to be designated by the Secretary of War, and a citizen of the State of Illinois, to be designated by the President of the United States, with authority, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and to improve the navigation of the Illinois and Des Plains Rivers, in such a manner as to furnish a suitable and sufficient water communication for the gunboats, and other naval and war vessels of the United States, between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, of the dimensions and in the mode hereafter provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners shall forthwith make a careful examination and survey of the said canal and river, and determine upon a suitable plan for the improvement aforementioned, which plan shall provide for the enlargement of said canal to a width of not less than 160 feet, with locks of not less than 350 feet in lenth and 75 feet in width, and for the improvement of said rivers in such manner as to insure a safe and uninterrupted water navigation between Lake Michigan and the Mississipoi River at all times during the season of navigation of gunboats, steamboats, naval and war vessels of the United States, and all other vessels not drawing over six feet of water, which plan shall be submitted to the President of the United States for approval.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, upon the approval by the President of the United States of the plan of said improvement aforesaid, the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to construct the said improvement, according to said plan, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and to prosecute the same to completion with such dispatch as the nature of the work, and the funds appropriated for that purpose from time to time by Congress, shall permit. That the sum of $1,000,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated towards the expenses of said work, which shall be wholly expended in the improvement of the navigation of the said rivers according to said plan; and upon the transfer of the title of said canal, as provided in the first section of this bill, and the approval of a plan of the said improvement as aforesaid, the said commissioners are authorized to draw from time to time on the Treasury of the United States for the amount hereby appropriated, in such sums as shall be required for the prosecution of said work, such money to be drawn in such manner and under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall establish. The sum of $20,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses of said Commissioners' examination, survey, plat, and report, to be drawn by the said Commissioners in manner last aforesaid. And the said Commissioners shall make a report annually to the Secretary of War on the progress of said work, with estimates of the amount which will be required for the prosecution of the same during the succeeding year, and the Secretary of War shall include the amount so reported in the estimates for the expenditures of the War Department, and the same shall be provided for in the annual appropriations for such Department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners shall, under the direction of the Secretary of War, have the exclusive control and management of the said canal and improvements, and shall have power to establish all needful rules and regulations concerning the use and navigation thereof, and to fix, alter and modify the rates of toll upon said canal and rivers included in said improvements, and, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to employ such agents, engineers, surveyors, draughtsmen, collectors and other persons, as they may judge necessary for the performance of the work hereby committed to them, with full power to enter upon, appropriate, use and condemn any description necessary for the prosecution of the improvement contemplated by this bill: *Provided*, That when private property shall be taken for such purpose the same shall be condemned, and compensation made therefor in the manner now provided by the laws of the State of Illinois. And it shall be the duty of such Commissioners to cause all the work done upon said improvements to be let to the lowest responsible bidder at public lettings, of which sufficient public notice, by advertisement in the public newspapers, shall be given.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the revenue derived from the said canal and river over and above the expenses of management, and of repairs and expenditures thereon, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and a separate account shall be kept of such receipts, and the same shall be appropriated as follows: First, to the payment of the interest and principal expended by the United States upon the said work; second, to the payment to the State of Illinois of the entire amount, which was a charge upon the said canal at the time of the conveyance thereof, which amount shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States, upon such vouchers, and under such regulations, as the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall direct.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners shall receive such salary, not exceeding $3,000 per annum, as the Secretary of War shall, with respect to their respective duties and services, determine: *Provided*, That such additional compensation only shall be allowed to the said Commissioners designated from the Topographical Corps as shall, by the Secretary of War, be deemed proper, and said Commissioners shall respectively give bond for the faithful performance of their duties in such amount and upon such condition as the Secretary of War shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That after the reimbursement to the United States of the amount by them expended, and to the State of Illinois of the said canal indebtedness, as provided in section five, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, upon the request of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, to transfer to said State of Illinois the said Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the said improvements thereof, with a proviso to be attached to the said transfer that the said Canal shall forever thereafter be open and free to the navigation of all the citizens of the United States, subject only to such tolls as should be necessary to keep the same in suitable repair, and defray the current expenses of its management, and subject to the further condition that the United States should have the right, at all times, to transport vessels of war, troops, and public property over said canal, absolutely free from any toll or other charge whatsoever.

A Defence of the Hawkins Zouaves.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I notice in your morning edition a cruel and unprovoked attack upon the honor of the Hawkins Zouaves. The movement spoken of was not of their seeking, and so, of course, they are not answerable for that, and if there is any injustice in it, the medals that may be presented to them as the spontaneous and voluntary offering of generous hearts, will rather speak their shame than their gallantry.

In this "ill-advised" movement there is no injustice. The friends of the Fifty-first New-York and the Ninth New Jersey Regiments who acted nobly at the storming of the battery at Roanoke Island, will see that they will not go unrewarded, and the idea that the movement is "partial and absurd," is merely gratuitous.

One of their officers writes thus: "There may be some question raised as to what regiment carries off the laurels, but the Secesh officers say that if it had not been for the Ninth, they could have held the battery all day, and I believe they would. Our troops all behaved nobly, but standing up in front of a battery and allowing the enemy to shoot you down is all nonsense."

This is the language of a noble, generous and gallant officer.

My word for it, the Ninth Regiment will never lay claim to more honor in the charge, than they are justly entitled to. As I have reason to believe the rank and file of that regiment, to be incapable of committing the outrages charged upon them, I pronounce the statement, so far as it is intended to cast either reproach or dishonor upon them, wholly untrue.

J. R. WHITING.

The U. S. Frigate Vermont in Trouble.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 2.

The schooner *Flying Mist*, which arrived at Chatham last night, reports on the 27th ult., off Cape Cod, bearing west by north 95 miles, spoke the United States frigate *Vermont*, from Boston for Port Royal, with loss of rudder, both bow anchors, a suit of sails and four boats; wanted steam to tow her in. Commander HUDSON will send the sloop *San Jacinto*, gunboat *Arostook*, steamship *Saxon* and two tow-boats in search of her. They all leave to-night.

Sailing of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Sunday, March 2.

The steamship *Bohemian*, Capt. BERGESS, sailed at 10 o'clock this morning for Liverpool.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SIGEL DELEGATION.—The delegates appointed at the German mass meeting, recently held in this City, to represent it in Washington and there express the sentiments of the Germans of New-York in relation to the vexations alleged to have been undergone in Missouri by Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, met on Saturday evening at Pythagoras Hall. Mr. FRIEDRICH KAPP was called to the Chair and Mr. JULIUS BALL appointed Secretary. Mr. BALLING presented the financial report of the delegation, which was approved and arranged, whereupon, after determining to pay no attention to the public call lately made upon them by a Committee emanating from the Social Reform Verein and charged with the investigation, to some extent, of their proceedings in Washington, the delegation adjourned *sine die*.

APPOINTMENTS AMONG THE POLICE.—Bartholomew Hogan to the Second Precinct, Alexander Graham to the Third, Timothy Mahony to the Fourteenth, Jeremiah O'Brien to the Fifteenth, Julius P. Merklein to the Twenty-seventh, Michael Kennedy to the Twenty-ninth; Charles Luckney, of the Fifteenth, to be Doorman, and Austin B. Fisher to be Patrolman of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.—The German Hospital Association, of which Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER is President, have confirmed all the arrangement adopted by the Executive Committee, Mr. HERMANN ROSE, Chairman, and will, at as early a date as possible, hold a great fair and festival in behalf of the benevolent enterprise they have undertaken.

THE LAST OF THE SKATING SEASON.—The Central Park skating-ponds were crowded yesterday. The ice was in fair condition, in the early morning, but, in the afternoon, its roughness and softness materially interfered with the pedal-ic exercise.

A BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown man was found, at a late hour on Saturday afternoon, lying on the floor of the second story of an unfinished building in West Twenty-eighth-street.

The German Republican Central Committee.

LETTER FROM SENATOR SUMNER.

It may be remembered by our political readers that shortly after Senator SUMNER presented his territorial proposition concerning the future arrangement of the conquered rebellious States, the German Republican Central Committee of this City held a general meeting at the Steuben House, at which it was resolved to sustain Senator SUMNER'S views, and to send, on behalf of the Committee, an expression of gratitude and approbation to that gentleman for the course he had pursued. Mr. WERMERSKIRCH, the Corresponding Secretary of the Committee, has placed in our hands the subjoined letter of reply from the Massachusetts Senator:

SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 25, 1862.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive the resolution unanimously passed by the German Republican Central Committee of New-York, declaring their adhesion to certain principles presented by me to the Senate, on the relations between the United States and the territory occupied by certain States, and now usurped by pretended Governments without constitutional or legal right.

I pray you to let the Committee know my gratitude for the prompt and generous support which they have given to these principles. The Germans, throughout our long contest with Slavery, have been not only earnest and true, but they have always seen the great question in its true character and importance. Without them, our cause would not have triumphed at the last Presidential election. It is only natural, therefore, that they should continue to guard and advance their cause. But where so many persons fall and hesitate, it is most gratifying to find a Committee so distinguished as yours, ready again to enter into the contest for human rights.

Accept the assurance of the respect with which I have the honor to be, Sir, faithfully yours.

CHARLES SUMNER.

WM. M. WERMERSKIRCH, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Hollis White, of Niagara Falls; Col. A. G. Hazzard, and Miss Hazzard, of Connecticut; Col. H. H. Allen, from Washington, and Capt. Jas. West, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Hon. C. M. Ingersoll, of New-Haven; Maj. Cantel, of the D'Epineuil Zouaves; Jas. M. Townsend, and Dr. Jas. Olmstead, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Col. Kennedy, of Montreal; H. G. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; L. G. Howe, Loring Lothrop, and Dr. L. B. Russell, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. James Kennedy, of the steamship *Etna*; Lieut. Hobb, of the U. S. A., and C. P. Hemminway, of Chili, are at the Everitt House.

Mr. Temple and T. Q. Hill, of the U. S. N; A. L. Peachy, of San Francisco; W. Ewing, of Ireland; and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hicks, of New-York, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Geo. Mahe, one of the released Union prisoners from New-Orleans, and T. E. Irvine, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Lieut. S. C. Wiltse, of the U. S. N.; Forbes Parker, of the U. S. N.; and Samuel Dorman, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—Mrs. BARTON, wife of E. A. BARTON, residing at No. 387 Carlton-avenue, was so severely burned yesterday by her clothes taking fire, that she died within a few hours. A little son of deceased, 17 months old, who clung to his mother during the excitement, was so badly burned that his recovery is doubtful. Mrs. BARTON'S clothes took fire from a small stove in the bath-room, and at the time there was no one in the house except herself, child, and a servant girl. The latter ran into the street and gave the alarm of fire, when several residents in the vicinity at once rendered assistance, but it was of no avail.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—MICHAEL FLAHERTY, residing on Sandford-street, near Willoughby-avenue, was run over by car No. 19, of the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad, Saturday evening, near the corner of DeKalb and Tompkins avenues, and seriously, if not fatally injured. He was taken home by Officers UTTER and HUGHES of the Ninth Precinct Police.

MORTALITY.—There were 110 deaths in this city last week. Males, 74; females, 36. There were 16 deaths by scarlet fever and 6 by small-pox.

New-Jersey.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A RAILROAD PASSENGER TRAIN.—The locomotive and baggage car of the Philadelphia train, due at Jersey City at 1 P. M. on Saturday, when within about three miles of the city was thrown from the track. The engine ran against a coal train standing on a turn out, doing considerable damage. The baggage car ran off on the opposite side and the crates were thrown into a ditch. The passenger cars remained upon the track and no person was injured. Some delay was caused to other trains until 7 P. M., when the obstructions were removed.

SKATING CARNIVAL.—A skating carnival is to take place on Lake Lincoln, on Bergen Hill, this (Monday) evening, when there is to be a display of fire works under the supervision of the Messrs. EDGE.

No Shinplasters.
We make change to the patrons of our establishment in silver only.
WE ISSUE NO SHINPLASTERS!
CROOK & DUFF,
Dining-Rooms Nos. 39 and 40 Park-row, and Nos. 147 and 149 Nassau-st.

To Public Speakers and Singers.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, contain ingredients acting specifically on the organs of the voice, they have an extraordinary efficacy in all affections of the Throat and Larynx, restoring their healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold, or over-exertion of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation.

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.
L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses' Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, best in use. Infallible Onguent, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

MARRIED.

TOSTEVIN—HAWKS.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 22, by Rev. S. H. Platt, Pastor of the 9th-st. M. E. Church, PETER TOSTEVIN to Miss MARGARET AUGUSTA HAWKS, only daughter of Justus Hawks, all of this City.

DIED.

YATES.—In this City, on Saturday, March 1, EMMA AMELIA, wife of Charles A. Yates, and daughter of Samuel Halsted.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the house of her brother-in-law, Isaac Ames, No. 72 Rivingston-st, on Tuesday, March 4, at 3 P. M.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

STEWART.—In this City, on Saturday, March 1, CHARLES STEWART, of New-Orleans, in the 61st year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family and those of his brother-in-law, George Payn Quackenbos, are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of the latter, No. 221 West 29th-st., on Tuesday, March 4, at 2 o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

MILITARY.

SHAMEN, ORDINARY SHAMEN, LANDSMEN, BOATMEN, MECHANICS AND OTHERS WANTED FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY, W. A. HOWARD, Colonel Commanding. Now in active service in GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION. ... and $100 bounty at the ... which is three years or ... secure half pay, can be ... or any ... payable ... each pay day. ... The Colonel will issue certificates to ... entitling them to the bounty ... in New-York and Brooklyn. ... a neat and comfortable outfit ... mustered in the service. ... ners are needed. Early application ... MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between ... New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. GENERAL CASEY'S DIVISION. ... Wm. Linn Tisdall, Commanding. ... H REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V. ... one of the finest in the service, having ... Good Hope, one of the defences of our ... ance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.
P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSEN.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply at Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, ETC.—Certain cure and preventive. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERIN will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Sold by Druggists generally. Price 25 cents; sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 309, 511 and 785 Broadway.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE,
PURE, AND FOUR YEARS OLD,
OF CHOICE PORTO PUIT,
FOR PHYSICIANS' USE,
FOR FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS & INVALIDS.

Every family, at this season, should use the SAMBUCI WINE,
Celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities as a gentle Stimulant, Tonic, Diuretic and Sudorific, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

AS A TONIC
It has no equal, causing an appetite and building up of the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable fruit.

AS A DIURETIC
It imparts a healthy action to the Glands and Kidneys and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic affections.

SPEER'S WINE
is not a mixture or manufactured article, but is pure from the juice of the Portugal Sambucus, grown in New-Jersey, recommended by Chemists and Physicians as possessing medical properties superior to any other Wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite and benefiting ladies and children.

A LADIES' WINE,
because it will not intoxicate as other wines, as it contains no mixture of spirits or other liquors, and is admired for its rich, peculiar flavor and nutritive properties, imparting a healthy tone to the digestive organs, and a blooming, soft and healthy skin and complexion.

WE REFER TO
a few well-known gentlemen and physicians, who have tried the Wine:

Gen. Winf'd. Scott, U. S. A.	Dr. Wilson, 11th-st., N. Y.
Gov. Morgan, N. Y. State.	Dr. Watt, Newark, N. J.
Dr. J. R. Chilton, N. Y. City	Dr. Dougherty, N. Y. & N. J.
Dr. Parker, N. Y. City.	Dr. Parish, Philadelphia.
Drs. Darey and Nicholl, Newark, N. J.	Dr. Davis, Chicago, Illinois.

And many others, too numerous to publish.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

☞ None genuine unless the signature of "ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J." is over the cork of each bottle.
☞ MAKE ONE TRIAL OF THIS WINE.
FOR SALE BY
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 309, 511 and 785 Broadway.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-avenue Hotel, corner of Broadway and 24th-st.
J. MEARIN, No. 619 Broadway.
J

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated Causes: Nos. 18, 96, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116 117, 118. Preferred Causes: Nos. 3, 4 5.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 8, 24, 220, 307, 416, 690, 688, 1145, 1162, 1264, 1300, 1575, 1576, 1765, 1977, 1982, 2035, 125, 138, 301.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1913. 2009, 2066, 2041, 2045, 2093, 2339, 647, 797, 3047, 3049, 3057, 797, 2293, 3165. *Part II.*—Nos. 3260, 1350, 3566 3576, 3360, 3560, 2964, 3194, 3220, 3344, 2492, 3458, 3460 3478, 344. *Part III.*—Nos. 991, 3323, 613, 2947, 1005 3443, 3211, 3329, 2863, 840¾, 849, 895, 897, 935, 959 *Part IV.*—Nos. 3056, 3544, 3614, 3378, 3514, 318, 3590 3602, 482, 2770, 2072, 3006, 3498, 3140, 3190.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 735, 736, 852, 874, 875, 878, 880, 439, 633, 780, 842, 567, 869, 881, 882. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 566½, 581½, 687, 400, 394, 361, 1366, 1367, 1368, 723, 822, 590, 761, 703.

A Lawyer His Own Client—The Case Lost.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

James Ridgway vs. *L. H. McIntosh and John W. C. Loud.*—This action was on a promissory note for $150, made by defendant McIntosh, and indorsed by defendant Loud. The making and delivering of the note were admitted on the part of the defendants, but the defendant Loud set up an agreement by which he was to have six months after the maturity of the note before he should be liable to pay, in the event of the failure of the maker to meet the obligation.

The note bore date 5th March, 1858, was to run six months, without interest, and to make it equal to cash, the defendant Loud, agreed to pay the interest accruing from the date of the delivery of the note to the plaintiff to its maturity, viz.: the sum of $3 50. This was admitted in the pleadings.

The evidence on the part of the defence showed that defendant, Loud, met plaintiff on the Staten Island ferry-boat, learned that he had a horse to sell, and, half in jest, offered him said note and $25 in cash. Plaintiff agreed to take the offer if Loud would indorse the note. Loud complied, on the promise that he should have six months to pay in after maturity. On these terms the horse was bought. The next day Loud paid the $25, delivered the note and took the horse. Subsequently he procured the promised agreement from plaintiff's office, which agreement bore no date. The action was commenced in December, 1859. By the agreement, Loud was to pay in March, 1860. The evidence of Loud of the conversation on the boat, was corroborated by one other witness.

Plaintiff swore that the agreement for the extension of time was subsequent to the purchase, and was void for want of consideration by the statute of frauds. The Court charged the jury that if they believed plaintiff's statement they would find for him $150. But if they concluded the defendant was right, they would find for plaintiff $3 50.

Verdict for plaintiff $3 50.

James Ridgway plaintiff, in person; Billings and Hughes for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of the Petition of Emeline Adolphus, &c.—Report confirmed.

In the Matter of Application of Robert H. Mather to be discharged from Imprisonment.—Application denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Locschigk vs. *Peck, et al.*; *Taylor* vs. *Mills*; *Ramsdell* vs. *Lormis*; *Silver, et al.* vs. *The Same*; *Fox* vs. *Butterfield*—Order granted in these cases.

Mallory, et al. vs. *Perkins, et al.*—Referred to Lewis B. Woodruff.

Sherwood vs. *Johnson.*—Exoneration granted.

Before Justice White.

Gieninger vs. *Kugleman.*—Order granted.

Before Justice Barbour.

Willet vs. *Gallairdet, et al.*; *Bartlett* vs. *The Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police District, et al.*—Order granted in these two cases.

A Curious Case.

THE RIGHTS OF RELATIVES TO DISPOSE OF THE BODY OF A DECEASED RELATIVE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 26.

Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, the case of ANGELINE C. WYNKOOP *vs.* ANNA MCK. T. WYNKOOP, was argued on an appeal from the Court of Common Pleas, of Schuylkill County, and it involved a very interesting question as regards the rights of relatives in the disposition of the body of a deceased member of the family. The history of the case disclosed the following state of facts: Col. FRANCIS M. WYNKOOP died suddenly, from an accidental gunshot wound, at his residence, at Valencia, Schuylkill County, Penn., on the 13th day of December, 1857. His body, very shortly after his decease, was removed to the residence of his brother-in-law, THOS. J. ATWOOD, at Pottsville, in said county, and from there buried in Mount Laurel Cemetery, in the borough of Pottsville, with military honors. Col. WYNKOOP had commanded a regiment during the Mexican war, composed in part of volunteer companies from Schuylkill County, and those whom he commanded, together with those with whom he served in Mexico, as far as practicable, attended his funeral and formed part of his military *cortége*. The blood relatives of the deceased were desirous that the funeral should take the place in Pottsville, and the remains deposited in the lot of ground in the Mount Laurel Cemetery, owned by the mother of the deceased, (ANGELINE WYNKOOP.) To this the widow, Mrs. ANNA MCK. T. WYNKOOP, yielded a reluctant assent, with the understanding, as she claims, that the body might afterwards be removed to Laurel Hill Cemetery, at Philadelphia: but a portion of the relatives, however, whose assent is thus claimed, controvert this allegation. Mrs. ANNA WYNKOOP, the widow, some time after the burial made arrangements for the removal of the body to Philadelphia, and this coming to the ears of Mrs. ANGELINE WYNKOOP, the mother, she, in writing, requested one of the Wardens of Trinity Church, Pottsville, to forbid any trespass or opening of the ground, in any way, in her lot in Mount Laurel Cemetery, without the written order of her daughter, Mrs. ATWOOD, or her son JOHN E. WYNKOOP, until further notice, &c. In consequence of this order, the keys of the Cemetery were refused to the undertaker employed by Mrs. ANNA WYNKOOP. The widow then, on the 30th of November, 1858, filed her bill of complaint, setting forth the desire expressed by Col. WYNKOOP, in his lifetime, to be buried, after death, at Laurel Hill Cemetery, near the monument there erected to the memory of Mrs. WYNKOOP's father, Maj. TWIGGS; that she consented to be buried at Pottsville only after earnest solicitations by her husband's relatives, and after solemn assurance from the relatives that she should be permitted to remove the remains to Philadelphia, whenever she pleased to do so. In the bill she asserts that, as widow and administratrix, she has the legal right to remove the remains to Laurel Hill Cemetery, and an injunction was prayed to prevent the defendants (Mrs. ANGELINE WYNKOOP and others) from interfering with the complainant in the removal of the body.

The answer to this bill of complaint, filed in the Common Pleas, at Schuylkill County, among other things, denied that Col. WYNKOOP had ever expressed a wish to be buried at Laurel Hill; on the contrary, so early as the year 1847, the following passage was written by him on the fly-leaf of his Bible, when he was in command of his regiment in Mexico, and just before he was to set forth upon a duty which was regarded by the army as extremely hazardous:

"MOUNTAIN PASS, *forty miles from Vera Cruz, Monday evening, April 10, in my tent at Camp:*

Santa Anna is within forty miles, with 15,000 troops. I go to reconnoitre to-morrow. I may fall there, and most probably will on the next day. I care but little where my bones lie, but have an idle fancy which looks beyond dissolution and points out a green spot in the Cemetery at Pottsville, where those I love might raise a simple stone, and visit it occasionally. It is a silly thought, but it is written here because I like the recollections it brings forth. I remember dear ANNA's verses: 'Let Neddy plant the Willow, &c.'"

It is further alleged that the deceased had frequently expressed a desire to be buried by his regiment in Pottsville. The answer further set up that as Mrs. ANGELINE is the owner of the burial lot in Mt. Laurel Cemetery, she has the absolute and unqualified right to control the removal of the remains deposited therein, and to prevent the lot from being invaded or disturbed in any way.

With these different allegations before the Court, the Common Pleas at Schuylkill County, granted the injunction asked for by the widow, and this decree of the Court was brought to the Supreme Court for revision. The case was fully argued yesterday. It was argued on behalf of the mother of the deceased, that unless the widow could show, after the burial, she has a property or right in the mortal remains of her deceased husband, she cannot enter upon the admitted right of burial and right to protect inviolate the graves made under that right, vested in the mother of the deceased. BLACKSTONE holds: "But though the heir has a property in the monuments and escutcheons of his ancestors, yet he has none in their bodies or ashes, nor can he bring any civil action against such, or indecently at least, if not impiously violate and disturb their remains, when dead and buried."

On behalf of the widow it was urged that the question of property in the remains is totally irrelevant to the real question. No right of property, therefore, is necessarily claimed or exercised in the mere change of burial place, and in reply to the allegation of propriety in the lot, it was contended that the appellant has but an easement in the burial lot, the legal title being vested in the officers of the Corporation of Trinity Church, who are the custodians of the cemetery, and make no objection. The right and duty of burial is in the administratrix. To select the spot for his final resting-place, therefore, is necessarily included in her right to bury, and this right can neither be barred, waived, or abandoned by a temporary interment, with or without the promises of the relatives on the subject. In regard to the wish of the deceased, expressed on the leaf of the bible, the fact was referred to that this was written when he was an unmarried man. The decision was reserved.

LOSS OF SCHOONER ALEXANDER, OF PORT RICHMOND.—Capt. SHELLMAN, of the schooner *Alexander*, arrived here yesterday from Baltimore, having been sent by the authorities of that city, by the Erie-canal line. He reports that, at 12 o'clock on Monday last while off the Patapsco River, a violent storm came on, and at 7 in the evening his vessel sunk, covering her decks; himself, his nephew, JOSEPH S, SHROPSHIRE, aged about twenty-six, and his two sons, aged fourteen and sixteen, being all the hands on board. They hoisted their small boat up into the rigging and the four hands got into it, and attempted to cover themselves from the storm with the mainsail, but it was blown into shreds. They continued in this position from 7 o'clock until 11 at night, when the two sons expired in horrible agony. Capt. SHELLHORN states they were in this situation (he having one of his dead sons frozen in his arms and Mr. SHROPSHIRE the other) until 11 o'clock on Tuesday, when they were rescued by the steamer *Ajax*. Mr. SHELLHORN's clothing was cut off him, and a dry suit furnished him. In his frozen clothes there were sixteen dollars, all the money he had in the world, which was stolen from him. Capt. SHELLHORN's hands and feet were badly frozen, as also were Mr. SHROPSHIRE's, and it is probable both will lose the use of their hands and feet. Their residence is on Columbia-avenue, third door west of Frankford Road, Nineteenth Ward. They are in destitute circumstances.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 28.*

British and American Ships in the Pacific.

The following is a list of the British and American ships-of-war on the Pacific coast:

BRITISH.

Class.	Name.	Guns.	Tonnage.
Steam Flagship	Bacchante	51	2,667
Steam Sloop	Camelion	17	952
Steam Corvette	Clio	22	1,472
Steam Sloop	Fawa	17	751
Steam Sloop	Harrier	17	748
Paddle Sloop	Hecate	6	817
Steam Sloop	Miranda	15	1,039
Steam Sloop	Mutine	17	882
Storeship	Niad	6	1,020
Storeship	Nereus	6	1,094
Steam Corvette	Pelerus	21	1,462
Steam Corvette	Tartar	20	1,296
Steam Frigate	Termagent	25	1,547
Steam Frigate	Topaze	51	1,973
Gunboat	Forward	—	—
Gunboat	Grappler	—	—
Total	(16 ships)	291	17,729

UNITED STATES.

Flagship	Lancaster	26	2,300
Steam Frigate	Saranac	9	2,000
Steam Sloop	Wyoming	8	1,200
Steam Sloop	Narraganset	8	1,000
Sloop	Cyane	30	850
Sloop	St. Marys	22	1,000
Storeship	Warren	3	750
Storeship	Fredonia	4	1,000
Total		100	10,100

Obituary.

The last of the sons of the celebrated naturalist, Audubon, died at Audubon Park, in this City, on Friday last. The widow of the elder Audubon survives at the age of 87 years. This last son inherited much of the taste and talent of his father, and was engaged in bringing out a new edition of the *Birds of America* when arrested by the hand of death.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 12
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 19
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 26
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
China	Liverpool	New-York	Mch. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 5
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 8
Arabia	New York	Liverpool	Mch. 12
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 19

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—A GENTLEMAN, WELL KNOWN in New-York and Brooklyn, of retired and temperate habits, healthy constitution, open disposition, and living on an interest from unincumbered property, is desirous of forming an alliance with a well-disposed lady (English or American) of similar habits, and some means. To one who is of good appearance, and about 40 to 45 years of age, and of honest intentions, a confidential interview may lead to mutual advantage, by addressing a few lines to ALFRED B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

will offer at retail, on

MONDAY, MARCH 3,

their Spring importation of

FRENCH AND BRITISH

DRY GOODS.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATIONS AT RETAIL,

OF

NEW DRESS GOODS, ON MONDAY, MARCH 3,

CONTAINING THE

NEWEST NOVELTIES IN THE

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH MARKETS,

AT

VERY LOW PRICES, AS FOLLOWS:

200 PIECES JASPA MOSAMBIQUE ..... 15c.
100 PIECES MOIR ANTIQUE DO ..... 25c.
125 PIECES BLACK AND WHITE CHECK ..... 16c. TO 20c.
200 PIECES TWOIL AU NORD ..... 25c.
125 PIECES EMBROIDERED MOSAMBIQUE ..... 25c.
75 PIECES HIGH COLORED PLAID, FOR CHILDREN ..... 25c.
100 PIECES ESTELLA, (Silk Plaid) ..... 35c.

With a very large assortment of

GOODS SUITABLE FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,

FROM LOW TO HIGH COST.

ALSO,

1,000 PIECES FINEST QUALITY ENGLISH PRINTS. 12 1-2c.
300 PIECES YARD-WIDE CHINTZ PRINTS ..... 12 1-2c.
250 PIECES YARD-WIDE BRILLIANTS, fast colors ..... 20c.
100 PIECES 4-4 PERCALES, fast colors ..... 20c.
75 PIECES 4-4 PERCALES, COLORED GROUNDS, very rich ..... 25c.

With a large assortment of the

RICHEST FRENCH PRINTS.

LINEN GOODS
AT
RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
—NO. 341 BROADWAY.—

Will open on MONDAY, March 3, and continue during the week to sell a large stock of Linen Goods, the whole being part of a —BANKRUPT STOCK— transferred to them for immediate sale, and consisting of

Linen Sheetings, from 25c. to $1.
Pillow Linen, from 25c. to 75c.
Richardson's and other Shirting Linens, 25c. and upwards.
Table Damasks, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, &c., &c.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

Continue to offer great inducements in
4-4 Irish Linens, at 18¾c. and 22c., (value 25c. and 30c.)
4-4 Irish Linens, at 25c. and 30c., (value 35c. and 40c., and upwards.)
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Linen Damasks, Damask Table-cloths, Napkins, Damask and Huck Towels and Towelings, Superfine English and American Long-Cloths, at 12½c. per yard.
With all the most celebrated makes of
Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings, &c., at equally low prices.
French Madapolins, Percales, Jaconets,
Cambrics, Nainsooks, Plaids and
Striped Muslins, Flannels, Blankets,
Quilts, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.

CARPETS, SPRING, 1862.

AXMINISTER, WILTON, VELVET,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY and SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETS.
Also,
AXMINISTER and AUBUSSON CARPETS,
(in one piece.)
Together with every variety of
Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Mattings, etc., etc.,
at popular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find an elegant and attractive stock of the Newest and Latest Paris Spring styles of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SACKS, &c.,
in Cloth, Silk, &c.,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

OPENING OF
PARIS SPRING DRESS GOODS
At Retail.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW SPRING SILKS,
FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SALES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chamber and Reade sts.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chamber and Reade sts.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 69c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2 CENTS; Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents. best steel; ladies' Under-garments, Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares, N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Worley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, with the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference from her last place; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 400 2d-av., between 26th and 25th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to a private boarding house or hotel; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family; perfectly understands the business in all the branches of cooking, soups, ice cream, jellies, desserts of all kinds; best of reference given. Call at No. 74 East 24th-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHes a situation. Is an excellent cook. Understands game, soups, &c., and is a good baker of bread and pastry. No objection to the country. Has excellent reference. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman, as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman, who is an excellent cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, and has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, in a private family; is fully capable of cutting and fitting children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to take care of children, if required. Inquire, for two days, at No. 219 East 20th-st., in the store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by an American middle-aged woman, as housekeeper and seamstress, or to wait on ladies or make herself generally useful; would go to California with a respectable family. Address A. B., care of Harris Stone, No. 932 Broadway.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a Protestant girl, as houseworker; is a good plain cook and baker of bread, biscuit, &c., [and a very good washer and ironer; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A NEAT AND active girl lately from Boston, is anxious for a situation—has never lived in this City; is a good plain cook, and good baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 157 Madison-av.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Europe, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nursery governess; has been accustomed to children, and is willing to make herself useful; wages no object. Call or address No. 470 2d-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG SWISS GIRL (Protestant) wishes to find a situation in a family to do sewing; she can furnish good references. Apply, for two days, at Mr. MAITRES', No. 29 Rose-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A NEAT AND ACTIVE GIRL wishes a situation as waitress; understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has two years' reference as to capability and trustworthiness. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 1,199 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts., New-York, for two days or until employed.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and can give excellent references as to character and ability. Apply at Bookham & Bedell's Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN JUST DISengaged wants a situation; a highly recommended married man, with ten years' recommendation from one family in this City. Any commands for J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, will be attended to for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call or address a note for S. F., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, as coachman; is a thorough groom and an excellent driver; has the very best recommendations; liberal wages will be required. Address M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable man, a situation as coachman, or as coachman and gardener; has had much experience in both occupations; is perfectly sober, and a good, careful driver; would be willing to take charge of a small garden and green-house; will be highly recommended by his present employer, and others who he has lived with. Can be seen, or a note addressed to COACHMAN, G. M., No. 1012 Broadway, corner 27th-st., care of Mr. Pelton, will meet with prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a single man, who understands both branches well; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work; has good reference from his last employer. Address T. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant young man, as coachman and groom. The country preferred. The best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at Dr. Lockhart's, No. 98 East 13th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a Scotchman, wife and one child; has a thorough practical knowledge of his business; can give the best of reference. Call on or address L. G., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a respectable man, a situation as farmer and gardener, or either separate; he understands both in all their branches; has had 15 years' experience; this is the third time he has changed during the above time. Can be well recommended, if required; is a Protestant; has a small family. Address, for two days, T., farmer, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a steady and active man, single, of long experience; understands the management of hothouses and greenhouses, cold and hot graperies, kitchen gardens and flower gardens; belongs to the Episcopal Church, with good reference from the gentleman he lived with. Apply at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 Johnst, for CHAS. N., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, as gardener, by a respectable married man; has no family; thoroughly understands the management of fruit, flowers and vegetable gardens; also, the care of greenhouse plants and grapery, and has three years' reference to show as to capability, and is competent to take charge of any gentleman's residence. Address F. Q., Box No. 198 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a competent Protestant man, who understands gardening and farming; also, graperies and greenhouse; his wife is at liberty to act as cook, laundress or dairy woman, if required; both are active and industrious, and can be well recommended. Inquire, by letter, or personally, of Mr. Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, for JOHN, the advertiser, who will be in attendance.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understauds raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, steady man, perfectly competent for every department of his business, including care of hot houses and green-houses; refers to his last employer, with whom he lived for several years. Address M., Box No. 2,022 General Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman, (unmarried,) who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references as to character and abilities. Address T. H., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted on a small country seat, or as assistant in a first-class establishment, by a young, strong, active Scotchman, with considerable experience. Best of references from late employers. Address NEWPORT, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a Scotchman, unmarried; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references as to character and abilities. Apply to J. T., at A. Reid's Seedstore, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, who thoroughly understands his business, as gardener; the best of testimonials produced; or would take a well stocked farm to hire or work on shares. Address F. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Open for engagement, a reliable and trustworthy Scotchman, capable to take charge as a whole, and keep a first-class place in good order. Address KATHNESS, No. 26 Catherine-st., corner of Henry-st., New-York, or Box No. 134 *Times* Office, till March 10.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT, a single Englishman, a situation as waiter, who understands his business in all its branches, having lived as butler in England; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts, or address F. H. JOHN GINTY.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single young Frenchman as waiter in a private family, or as valet to a gentleman or family traveling; understands the duties of either situation perfectly, having traveled in Europe; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 347½ 4th-st., in the rear, between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG PROtestant man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his duties, and has got good reference. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., second door from Broadway.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has been about two years in the retail drug business in the City, wishes to meet with a first-class druggist or physician, with whom to qualify. Respectability of position and proficiency of the party more an object than remuneration. Address PHARMACEUTIST, Patten's Hotel, corner of Greenwich and Warren sts., New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a girl to cook, wash and iron; must be a good plain cook and good laundress; no others need apply. Call on Monday, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at store No. 104 Murray-st.

FARMER AND WIFE.—WANTED, A FARMer and wife without children, the man to understand farm work; the woman to understand milking and churning, and a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Call at the Livery Stables, No. 6 East Houston-st., next to Broadway, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, as gardener and coachman, an industrious, middle-aged single man, who is a thorough vegetable, outdoor fruit and flower gardener, understanding the care of horses, cows, and is a careful driver; a boy will be an assistant on the place. Apply first floor, No. 27 Park-place, corner of Church-st.

SALESMAN AND BOOK-KEEPER wanted in a Yankee Notion House. Salesman to understand the business, with near-by trade. Bookkeeper at moderate salary. Unexceptionable references. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 138, *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

LADY'S MAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, two servants, one as lady's maid, the other as waitress. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

BOILER-MAKERS.—WANTED, THREE OR four gangs of good riveters, and three or four good caulkers. Highest wages paid to good workmen. Apply at the office of J. S. UNDERHILL, No. 435 East 10th-st., Dry-dock.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 216 William, and 20 Rose-st., in the rear, 25x200 feet, with three buildings thereon. The building on William-st., having been built for a store, is heavily timbered; for machinery, &c. A long lease on favorable terms may be had by responsible parties desiring to improve. If not leased by March 10 the buildings will be let separately or by floors. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 150 Chambers-st.; five-story store, with basement and subcellar, No. 144 Chambers-st.; 3d and 4th lofts corner Broadway and Canal-st, 62x77 feet each; four rooms corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., 20x45 feet each. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CELEBRATED Oak Hall Clothing Store, covering four lots, and having an entrance in two streets. This is a rare chance for clothiers, as it is one of the oldest and best located stands in this City. Apply on the premises, No. 84 Fulton-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings No. 448 and 450 Water-st; six lofts, 20x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM FIRST OF MAY—No. 65 2d-av., near 4th-st., a wide-front brick house, three stories, attic and basement, with bath and gas; rent $300. Can be seen from 11 till 3 o'clock. None but responsible parties need apply, to A. G. McCOMB, No. 64 Wall-st., Room No. 3, from 12 to 3

FACTORY OR WAREHOUSE TO LET IN Wooster-st.; a large fine brick building, six stories high, 100 feet square under one roof, well built, and in good order; very suitable for any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to S. DINGEE & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (4th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES OR dwelling, corner of Broadway and 19th-st., No. 889 Broadway, appropriate for milliners, tailors or dressmakers; also a small house No. 64 East 15th-st. Inquire of E. H. CONWAY, No. 889 Broadway.

HOUSE IN CLERMONT-AV., BROOKLYN, TO LET.—Very convenient, gas, water, baths, &c., in perfect order; rent only $400. Apply to Mr. JOHN GOULD, No. 44 State-st., Brooklyn, 9½ to 12, and 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., in Brooklyn Glass Works.

TO LET—A LARGE AND VALUABLE WATER front property in Flushing, L. I., formerly occupied by Isaac Peck & Son, as a lumber, coal and brick-yard, &c. To let in whole or in sections, upon favorable terms. Apply to ISAAC PECK, office No. 36 Pine-st.

TO LET.—THE COTTAGE-HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking tubes, furnace, &c. Rent $630 per annum. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, part of house No. 143 West 20th-st., consisting of two parlors, back basement, and two rooms on third floor. Rent $275. Inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING NO. 140 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in good order, with all the modern improvements; to a good tenant a three years' lease will be given. Apply at No. 27 Chambers-st.

14TH AND 34TH STREETS.—TO LET, THE two four-story brown-stone front houses, Nos. 102 and 104 East 14th-st.; all modern improvements; also, No. 146 West 34th-st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 70 Christopher-st., lot running through to Grove-st.; possession immediately. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE No. 26 WEST 33TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. Rent $800 per annum. Can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 730 Greenwich-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 3,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
Merchants' Exchange,

10	Bk. of Commerce	$100	
10	Excelsior Ins	50	
50	Knick. Stage Co	100	
38	Germania Life Ins	50	
60	Rutgers Ins. Co	50	
150	N. Y. and N. H. R	100	
5	Merchants' Ins	50	
5	Republic Ins	100	
50	N. W. Ins. (Oswego)	50	
28	Col. Marine Ins	100	
50	Sar. and W. Railroad	100	
$78	Mercantile Mutual Scrip of 1860.		
$500	Mich. So. and N. Ind. R. 7 per cent. 2d mortgage Bonds.		
5,000	Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds.		
10,000	Great Western Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.		
40	Adriatic Ins	$25	
40	Astor Ins	50	
20	Jefferson Ins	30	
20	Relief Ins. Co	50	
14	Nassau Bank	100	
5	Broadway Bank	25	
10	Galena and Chi. R	100	
15	Commonwealth Ins	100	
100	Brooklyn Cen. R	50	
30	Ocean Bank	50	

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Fifty (50) per Cent. on coupons of April 1, 1857, payable on and after MONDAY, March 10, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the Dividend will be paid for the space of one month, viz.: from the 10th of March to the 10th of April, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls.—Dated Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on *Thursday, the sixth day of March* next, at noon; when matters deemed beneficial to the trust will be submitted for their consideration. Attendance is earnestly requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND and third mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the treasurer, Erie-place, on the 1st day of March next.

At the same time and place the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupons of the fourth mortgage bonds due April 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861, to March 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON SECOND AND THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the above bonds are notified that they must deliver their bonds, together with R. Bayard's receipts for the assessment on the same, to the purchasing Committee, No. 12 Wall-st., by the 12th of March, instant, or forfeit their privilege to participate in the purchase. The said bonds are to be used for the purchase of the road under the plan of reorganization. R. BAYARD, Chairman.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & LEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, Mo., Feb. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS.—The balance of principal unpaid of St. Louis County Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1861—say 50 per cent., with three months' interest thereon, making five hundred and eight dollars and seventy-five cents upon each bond—will be paid on and after 1st March next, upon presentation at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, on the 4th day of March, 1862, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock. G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BODIAN MINING COMPANY of Evansville, Indiana, will be held at the office of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD, No. 64 Broad-st., New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, 1st March, 1862, when important communications will be laid before the meeting.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

7 30 SIX PER CENT. AND DEMAND U. S. 100, Treasury Notes bought and sold by F. P. JAMES & CO., Bankers, No. 45 Wall-st.

SPECIE BOUGHT AT THE HIGHEST premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., Bankers, No. 45 Wall-st.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL SCRIP—WANTED by EUGENE THOMPSON & CO, No. 41 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING U. S. NOTES AND BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 26, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March next, for furnishing ninety millions of United States Notes and two hundred millions in Bonds, to be issued under the authority of the act of February, 1862, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States Treasury Notes, and for the redemption or refunding thereof," &c.

Notes and bonds will be required of the denominations and in the proportions as follows:

Thirteen millions each of United States notes of the denominations of 5s, 10s, 20s, 50s, 100s, and 500s, and twelve millions of the denomination of 1,000.

REGISTERED BONDS.

Five millions of the denomination of	$50
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	100
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	500
Forty millions of the denomination of	1,000
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	5,000
Ten millions of the denomination of	10,000

OF COUPON BONDS.

Eighty millions of the denomination of	$1,000
Twenty millions of the denomination of	500

Proposals will be received for the delivery of all of one or more denominations of notes and bonds, complete, including the engraving, printing, numbering and paper, or separately for the engraving, for paper, and for printing. The engraving must be in the highest style of art and the paper of the best quality.

Proposers must state the number of sheets and the aggregate representative value of each denomination which they undertake to furnish daily, and the least number of days required from notice of award before commencement of delivery.

Models for notes and bonds must be submitted and specimens of work accompany them.

Models of notes on the face will be in the same form as now used, and on the backs will state the privilege of legal tender and other privileges stipulated in the law.

Models of bonds will, in addition to the usual stipulations, have the statement that they are reimbursable after five and payable twenty years from date.

It is expected, also, that, as far as practicable, the dies and plates will be such as have not been heretofore used except for work of the United States.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a statement of the bidder's facilities for executing the work, the number of presses in use, hands employed, security of buildings occupied, and capital invested.

Proposals by incorporated companies must be accompanied by a copy of charter and the names of the officers; and proposals by unincorporated associations by the articles of association and names of parties.

Bonds for the faithful and prompt execution of the work as proposed or finally agreed on in the sum of fifty thousand dollars will be required; the names of the parties offered as sureties and their written consent to become such, together with a certificate of an Assistant Treasurer as to their sufficiency, must accompany each proposal.

The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and to vary the amounts specified, as, in his opinion, the interests of the public service may require.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—BY BENJAMIN JONES, A SOLDIER'S Letter, addressed to a Miss Dibble, from the seat of war. Said letter containing money, which Miss Dibble can have by calling on BENJAMIN JONES, Land-office, corner of Broadway and 43d-st.

GRAPE-VINES PRUNED AND GARDENS ATTENDED TO.—Orders left at Messrs. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st., and Frank Zimber's, No. 902 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., attended to by WM. N. UNDERWOOD. Reference, Jonathan Sturges, Esq., No. 5 East 14th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Being the entire contents of a 5-story residence elegantly furnished throughout.

To be sold THIS (Monday) MORNING, March 3, at 11 o'clock precisely, at No. 198 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This sale is positive, rain or shine, and without reserve. Every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, consisting of over 600 yards superb tapestry and ingrain carpets, 4 elegant pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, made by Santzs two months ago; etageres, centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, magnificent collection of vases, bronzes and rich parlor ornaments, valuable paintings, and chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, in rosewood, oak and mahogany; superb mattresses, beds and bedding, French china and silverware, cut glass, cutlery, &c. House to rent, possession immediately. Catalogues at house.

J. LEWIS SMITH, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 11 o'clock, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., four door east of the Bowery.

J. Boyce will sell, as above, a large and splendid assortment of superior rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture, of every description; consisting in part of elegant rosewood etageres, centre, side and sofa tables, with statuary marble tops, rosewood and walnut parlor suits, in French brocatelle and other rich and fashionable coverings; chamber furniture, in every variety of style and finish, en suite; double and single armours, with French plate glass doors; plain ditto, of walnut and mahogany; richly carved walnut and oak buffets, extension dining-tables, dining-room chairs, sofas, lounges, Turkish easy chairs, etc., etc. Catalogues ready on the day before the sale.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS, AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, March 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a strictly prime lot of seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers, to which we would invite the attention of buyers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Washington-st., near South 8th-st., Jersey City, the schooner *Mary Eliza*, of New-York, 200 tons burden, new suit of sails, light draft and in good order. Inquire of Capt. DOWD.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON MONDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Assignee, the three-story brick house and lot, known as No. 301 West 24th-st.; lot, 20 feet 10 inches by 98 feet 9 inches.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. GEO. D. ARTHUR will use the name of the firm in liquidation. GEO. D. ARTHUR,
WM. H. PERRY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1862. GEO. H. KENNEDY.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general specie and banking business, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. D. ARTHUR,
GEO. H. LeBRUAY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. GEO. H. KENNEDY.

GEO. D ARTHUR & CO. are paying the highest premium for Treasury notes, American Gold and Silver. Bank notes and Exchange bought at best market rates.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the style of ASHLEY & NORRIS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. O. D. ASHLEY is authorized to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation. O. D. ASHLEY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

NOTICE.—O. D. ASHLEY will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 52 Exchange-place.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the style of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, and will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 17 William-st.

ALFRED LOCKWOOD,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.

HENRY FORSTER & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name DAVID GROESBECK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general stock commission business.

DAVID GROESBECK,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. DANIEL DREW CHAMBERLAIN.

THIS DAY ALL CONNECTIONS HITHERto existing between ourselves and S. S. GARRIGUES have by mutual consent been dissolved.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. J. F. LUHME & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen of the military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. Such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, March 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the petition referred to them, to widen and extend Church-st., from Fulton-st. to the Battery. Parties interested will please attend without further notice.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
P. A. BOOLE,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The undersigned gives notice to the public that the military possession of the Telegraph, taken by order of the President, will make no change whatever in the conduct of social, private and commercial business by telegraph. The lines and business remain in the hands of telegraph officers, duly authorized by the War Department. (Signed,) E. S. SANFORD,
President of the American Telegraph Company.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persins having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861.

T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-law6mM

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PRINTING PRESSES.—WANTED, ONE IMperial No. 2 Hand-press, and one Adams Book-press about 27x43. Please address FARMER, LITTLE & CO., (Type Founders and Printer's Warehouse,) Nos. 63 and 65 Beekman-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED

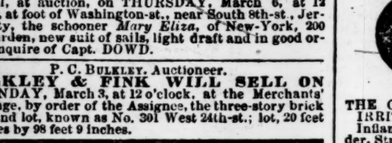
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cautegizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,

Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE,

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN,
General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

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Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make a speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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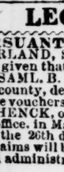

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SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

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JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—ALL WHO HAVE used this standard Medicine for

ASTHMA,	CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,	PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH,	CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS,	HOARSENESS,

Or any PULMONARY COMPLAINT, attest its usefulness. In proof of this fact, we would state, that for thirty years past the EXPECTORANT has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity, and extended the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

RECENT COUGHS and COLDS, PLEURITIC PAINS, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing and expectorant power.

ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration, at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, and removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant and reliable.

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THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in less than 24 hours. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price, $1. NOTICE.—So great was the sale of the Drops at first, I was unable to supply the full demand. No remedy has ever been discovered that will act as quickly as the Specific Drops. Depot, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
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The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
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AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.
ARABIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS PER R. M. STEAMSHIP KARNAK.—Steamship KARNAK being unavoidably detained, in consequence of the non-arrival of steamship *Arabia*, passengers are requested to be on board, at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, at 11½ o'clock on TUESDAY MORNING, 4th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1862.

THE RECEPTION OF COL. WOOD.

Special Meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen—The Programme.

The arrangements for the reception of ALFRED M. WOOD, Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., were completed yesterday. Col. WOOD, it will be remembered, was severely wounded at the battle of Bull Run, was taken prisoner, and was one of the field officers selected by the rebel Government whose fate was to be determined by the fate of the rebel privateers captured by the Union forces. When the three-months' men were called for, the Fourteenth Regiment volunteered, but before the corps could be thoroughly equipped, the quota of three months' men was filled, whereupon the Fourteenth promptly volunteered for three years, or the continuance of the war.

When it became known that Col. WOOD was to be released, a public meeting was held in the Governor's Room, City Hall, to make arrangements to give him and his associates belonging to the same regiment a suitable reception. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The Board of Aldermen, (of which body Col. WOOD was elected President just before he left for the seat of war,) appointed also a committee to make arrangements to receive Col. WOOD, and the two committees have co-operated in the arrangements thus far made.

At the last regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen a resolution was adopted appropriating $1,000 to pay any necessary expenses that may be incurred—it having been understood that the Mayor would veto the resolution, on the ground that the Board has no power to make such an appropriation, a special meeting of the Board was held, on Saturday morning, to decide upon what course to pursue. At this meeting the following communication was read from Congressman ODELL:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1862.

Alderman Ternan, Chairman of Reception Committee of the Common Council:

DEAR SIR: Col. WOOD is here with us at WILLARD'S. His reception here has been glorious, only, however, worthy of the man. He had intended to go home on Friday, but the patriotic action and desires of the Common Council and the citizens, has induced him to forego his desires to meet your wishes. He will be in Philadelphia at 10 o'clock, Saturday night, to proceed in the procession to Brooklyn. I am personally very much gratified with the interest of the Common Council and citizens in our Colonel. He is worthy of your best interests, and most patriotic demonstrations. The attention he is receiving from all classes here is most gratifying to me, as his representative. I am proud of my city and constituents always, and especially in this matter. Yours, truly,

M. F. ODELL.

The Aldermen, after an informal discussion, decided not to press the passage of the resolution appropriating $1,000, and it was decided that all who desired should meet Col. WOOD, in Philadelphia, and pay their own expenses. Aldermen BELKNAP, TERNAN, VAN BRUNT, STRONG, LYNCH, MALONEY and FISHER, signified their intention to go to Philadelphia, and they accordingly left for that place Saturday evening, accompanied by the Citizens' Committee, composed of the following named persons: Brig.-Gen. Crooke, Judges Morris and Boerman, C. W. Riley, John Cashow, Lawrence Hanley, George Applegate, Bernard Duffy, J. R. Del Vecchio and A. A. Myers.

These Committees, it is expected, will return with Col. WOOD and associates to South Amboy, at about noon to-day, where they will be received on board a steamboat, chartered for the occasion, by the city authorities, and thence will proceed to the foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn.

The procession is ordered to assemble on Montague and streets adjacent thereto, at 12 o'clock noon, and will form in the following order:

Police.
Escort of Cavalry—detachment of the Seventieth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. GRAHAM.
Grand Marshal—Hon. F. B. SPINOLA.
Mounted Aids.
Company G, Capt. THORNE, Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., as escort to Col. WOOD, and fellow prisoners of the Fourteenth Regiment.
Ex-Officers and present members (now on furlough) of the Fourteenth Regiment, under command of Capt. BURNETT, as a guard of honor.
Col. WOOD in carriage, accompanied by Mayor KALBFLEISCH, Ex-Mayor GEORGE HALL, and G. T. JONES, Esq., Orator of the day.
Returned members of the Fourteenth Regiment that have been held as Prisoners of War, or wounded in battle, in carriages.
Citizens' Committee of Arrangements in carriages.
Present and Ex-Members of Congress in carriages.
Senators and Members of the Legislature in carriages.
Ex-Mayors of the City of Brooklyn in carriages.
The Common Council in carriages.
Heads of the Departments in carriages.
The Clergy and Judiciary in carriages.
Members of the Press in carriages.

MILITARY.

Thirteenth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. CLARK.
Twenty-eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. BENNER.
Seventieth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. GRAHAM.
Battalion of Cadets under command of Major FERGUSON.
Fire Commissioners, Western District, in carriages.
Chief and Assistant Engineers, Western District Fire Department.
Western District Fire Department.
Masonic Fraternity.
Order of Odd-Fellows.
Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Society of Butchers, mounted.
Society of Cartmen, mounted.
Citizens, mounted.
Citizens in carriages.

Upon the arrival of the steamboat with Col. WOOD, at the foot of Montague-street, the procession will pass through Montague, Hicks, Fulton, Court, Atlantic, Henry, Harrison, Butler and Hoyt streets, Fulton-avenue, Clinton-avenue, Myrtle-avenue, Jay-street, Willoughby-street, to the City Hall Park, where the procession will be reviewed by Col. WOOD.

The following fire companies have signified their intention to appear in the procession:

Engine Companies.—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19 and 20.
Hose Companies.—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12.
Hook and Ladder Companies.—Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5.

It is expected that Col. WOOD and Suite will reach Brooklyn at about 2 o'clock P. M.

Among the mounted soldiers in the procession will be LEWIS FRANCIS, a former employe in the Navy-yard. He volunteered in the Thirteenth Regiment, and was sent home as unfit for duty. He subsequently volunteered in the Fourteenth Regiment, and joined that regiment in season to be present at the battle of Manassas. In that fight he received three bullet wounds and was left upon the field for dead by his comrades. The rebels subsequently came upon him, and after inflicting fourteen bayonet wounds upon his person, took him prisoner.

THE PRISONERS AT TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

The following letter has been received by Hon. ALFRED ELY from members of the Rochester Regiment, captured at Bull Run and afterward sent to Tuscaloosa:

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Jan. 29, 1862.

Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C.:

We, the undersigned members of the Thirteenth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, of Rochester, do hereby petition your honor to use your influence to get us released from our imprisonment.

Although we are somewhat better situated here, as far as fare and prison are concerned, than we were in Richmond, we are much worse off in regard to health. It is as warm here at present as it is in Rochester on the Fourth of July. Should we have to remain here during the ensuing Summer, it would go hard indeed. Of the fifteen members of the Thirteenth here at present, there are one-third of them in the hospital already.

We would not trouble your Honor with this communication, were we not aware that you can fully appreciate our condition. Furthermore, several of the prisoners here confined have been exchanged, and it seems it depends a good deal upon how much influence can be brought to bear by our friends at the North.

Could our Government have any idea how barbarous it is to keep men imprisoned over six months, perhaps they would try to do something for our release.

Hoping you will pardon us for thus intruding upon your valuable time, and in expectation of soon being released from imprisonment, we remain yours, most respectfully,

George Rosenberg,	John Reando,	A. W. Pepper,
Jno. C. Ballentine,	H. Irving Garbutt,	David B. Aldrich,
John J. Brown,	Henry Bellby,	O. S. Baldwin,
George Pigott,	William Pigott,	William Kelley,
M. T. Blackmann,	John Eldridge,	Charles Vedder.

P. S.—We beg of you to write us, and let us know what we may expect. Direct your letter,

G. ROSENBERG, (Prisoner of War,)
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

The Released Prisoners at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 2.

About four hundred released prisoners arrived by the Baltimore train at 1 o'clock this morning. They were received at the depôt by an immense crowd of friends, which had assembled with the expectation of their arrival several hours earlier. They partook of a supper at the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons, when pressed to their homes, made happy by their return.

The recent victories will be celebrated on Tuesday evening, the 4th of March, by a grand military and naval ball at the Academy of Music.

The Returned Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 2.

The boat from Fort Monroe to-morrow, will bring 400 more released prisoners, and it is confidently expected that Col. CORCORAN and other officers will accompany them. Gen. DIX has ordered out the New-York Fifth Zouaves to escort them from the boat to the rooms of the Relief Association.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Another Robinson and Lane Fight in the Senate—Lane Triumphant—He Turns the Flank of Robinson, and Routs His Military Body-Guard—Trip from Topeka to Lawrence—The Kansas First Regiment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

Under the full conviction that I had sucked the juice from the news-orange of Kansas, I left the capital on Saturday, with visions of railroads and Eastern hotels careering through my fancy. I am so far on my way, and here pause to give you a history of the final events preceding my departure.

On the failure of the State Senate to give Gen LANE's friend, Mr. SPEER, the seat occupied by Mr STEVENS, it became apparent that the control of that body was to remain with Gov. ROBINSON, unless some fresh effort should be made. For the seats of the military members, too, to continue in possession of gentlemen holding commissions from Gov. ROBINSON, was to throw a serious impediment in the way of a fair trial of the officers impeached by the House. Hence, when the "grim chieftain" returned there on Tuesday, I felt assured that something new was to turn up, and delayed my departure to see it.

On Thursday, it became known that Senator PHILLIPS had taken his leave of the capital, and abandoned all claim to the seat he had held. His contestant, Mr. ROBERTS, had become disheartened and had left for home; but a mandate from Gen. LANE arrested his steps and returned them to Topeka. At Friday's session it was evident, from the flushed faces and uneasy air of the leading Robinson Senators, that they were expectant of some demonstration of an unwelcome nature. The first part of the session was hum-drum and tame. The commonest business was transacted with the most indifferent coolness on the part of, the LANE members. But about 4 o'clock, a Senator rose and asked leave to send to the Chair a communication which had been left with him to deliver. This caused a sensation, as the paper was understood to be one from Mr. PHILLIPS, relinquishing the seat he had held in the body. The President of the Senate, Lieut.-Gov. ROOT, is a strong Robinson partisan, of large physical, but attenuated mental calibre, and his perplexity was almost painful to behold. He had resolved, I judge, by an arbitrary exercise of his power, to squelch out all action that day on the subject of the contested seats; so he read the paper in silence, indicating no purpose of giving it to the Senate. Presently Mr. OSBORNE requested that it should be read; the Chair said it was addressed not to the Senate, but the President. Mr. OSBORNE again rose, and affirmed the paper to be one designed for the Senate, and demanded that it be read. The President said he had not had time to read it himself, and judge whether or not it was designed for the Senate. Mr. INGALLS sprung to his feet, and discharged upon the devoted head of the Chair a series of intense, witty, indignant and epigrammatic sentences, denunciatory of such conduct on the part of that officer. The Chair, under a stress of painful dignity, called the Senator to order, *but had the paper read.*

Mr. OSBORNE then moved that Mr. ROBERTS be admitted to the seat previously held by Mr. PHILLIPS. The motion was ruled out of order by the Chair. Mr. OSBORNE appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair refused to entertain the appeal. For about twenty minutes he maintained this disgraceful position, but finally yielded, and put the question on the appeal, and the decision of the Chair was reversed by a vote of twelve to eight.

So the case was opened at last, and for several hours it was debated with great earnestness and zeal, mainly by the Robinso faction. The result was the admission of Mr. ROBERTS, and the establishment of the fact that the military members are to go out, thus destroying the power of the Governor in the sole stronghold remaining to his ruined cause. Mr. STEVENS' ejectment, in some shape, will follow, and the Senate will approach their judicial duty with feelings nearer akin to impartiality than would be the case at present.

Having been unable to get off in the morning stage, I accepted a proffered seat in the vehicle of the "Brigadier-Senator," (as his enemies now call him,) under the delusive expectation that he designed making the trip to Lawrence by day light. I had strangely overlooked the fact, attested by precedents innumerable, that his destiny compels him to endure an existence without sleep or food; and that those portions of the night which he does not occupy in what, out here, is known as "skull-duggery," are spent in the delightful occupation of travel. It may be very amusing for a man to exercise his brain all the day, and then ride twenty-five miles over a bad road, of a cold night, but I "don't see it." We got started about four o'clock, and had made ten miles by a little after dark. There was the cabin of an old settler, where the General usually stops, on his trips over this road, for a longer or lesser time, to go through a sham performance, designed to conceal from the public the fact that he never eats. So we stopped here; and Mrs. ALLEN, after unburdening her mind of several cares relative to the condition of our State politics, the failing interests of religion and the disorderly conduct of some strange soldiers staying awhile in the neighborhood, commenced the preparation of a really good supper. By the time it was dispatched, the darkness had become dense; and the unfavorable state of the roads for night-travel, together with the undisguised willingness of the driver and your correspondent to postpone the remainder of the trip till morning, induced the General to abandon his favorite amusement, and, for a novelty, spend the night in bed, like a Christian.

I feel it my duty, as a veracious historian, before leaving Mrs. ALLEN, to do justice to her genius as a moral philosopher, as well as a housekeeper. She has noticed the fact that, during the great drouth, the roosters of Kansas became too dejected in spirits to *crow*—and coupling this reflection with the recent attack on the State Treasury by the State officers, she is filled with philosophy and pious indignation. She is clear that Gov. ROBINSON deserves a worse punishment than he will get; for, she says, "A man who will rob the people of Kansas when they are so poor that their chickens can't crow, ought to be hung."

The Kansas First are now quartered in Lawrence, under command of Major HOLBERMAN. They expect to receive about four months' arrearages of payment. The brave fellows have had little or no rest before since their enlistment, and have fully earned the brief respite from duty which they are now having. When the history of this war shall have been written I doubt whether the list of its battle-fields will contain another word as glorious as "Springfield," or its honors dwell with more lustre on any regiments than the Kansas First and Second. And, thus far, their only reward for special daring has been the cheap payment of Congressional compliments; not one officer has been promoted, nor any encouragement given for future effort. This is not the way in which NAPOLEON made his armies invincible; but by means of an *esprit du corps*, which nothing could overcome; and no man who fails at once to single out the officer of merit for promotion, and to reward special deeds of gallantry with special reward, is fit to create and lead an army.

J. M. W.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Recruiting for the regular army is looking up. During the past week about 25 men and boys were enlisted for the general service, 17 of whom were sent to Governor's Island, and the remainder to Carlisle Barracks, Penn., the headquarters of the mounted service. The Fifth Artillery and the Eighth and Twelfth Infantry enlisted ten men.

Lieutenant and Adjutant WILLIAM S. WORTH is in charge of the recruiting offices for the Eighth Infantry during the temporary absence of Capt. McE. DYE, who is on sick furlough.

A small detachment of recruits, enlisted in Boston by Lieut. VANDERBILT, arrived here on Saturday, and were transferred to Governor's Island to be drilled for general service.

Detachments of recruits are expected from Rochester, Buffalo and Philadelphia.

The Twelfth Infantry, First Battalion, remains at Fort Hamilton, but everything is ready, and there will not be a moment's delay when the order to move arrives.

Recruiting for the navy continues very brisk. Two hundred and thirty men were shipped here last week. There are now upwards of seven hundred general service seamen, landsmen and boys on the *North Carolina*, besides those attached to vessels at the yard.

Recruiting for the Marine Corps is pretty brisk, averaging at present about fifty men per month.

There have been no important movements at the Brooklyn Navy yard since Friday. The bombproof battery, *Monitor*, remains in the stream waiting for alterations to her rudder, which cannot be made until the new sloop-of-war *Adirondack* comes out of the dry-dock. The sloop-of-war *Oneida* is ready for sea, and will probably sail in two or three days.

The gunboat *Cayuga* has left her anchorage off Staten Island, and proceeded to sea.

The following is a list of vessels-of-war now at this Station:

Name.	Guns.	What doing.
North Carolina	84	Receiving-ship.
Sabine	50	Wait'g for new boats & men.
Savannah	22	In ordinary.
John Adams	22	In ordinary.
St. Lawrence	50	At anchor off the Battery.
Oneida (new)	9	Ready for sea.
Dacotah	9	Getting ready for sea.
Adirondack (new)	—	In drydock, being coppered.
Monitor	2	Waiting alterations to rud'r.
Massachusetts	5	Repairing.
Dawn	4	To be overhauled.
Relief	2	Taking in provisions.
Supply	2	Taking in provisions.
Lackawana (frigate)	—	On the stocks.
Octorara (new)	6	Just returned from trial-trip.
Sachem	5	In the stream.
Currituck	5	In the stream.
Connecticut	5	Waiting for stores.

The forces in the harbor add up as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	345	North Carolina	950
Fort Hamilton	310	Marine Barracks	170
Fort Lafayette	65	Vessels in harbor	1,600
Fort Richmond	7		
Bedloes Island	60	Total	4,107

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

THE BATTLE OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

CONDUCT OF THE NINTH NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

CAMP BURNSIDE, ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 18, 1862.

On the morning of Feb. 7, our gunboats moved off in line toward the entrance of Croatan Sound, signalizing to the fleet that "the country expects every man to do his duty." At 10½ A. M. they reached the first fort, when the cannonading began, which continued until night, anxiously witnessed by the troops, who were eager to lend their aid. An opportunity soon offered. The General signalized to land troops. At 4 o'clock, Companies E and K, of the New-Jersey Ninth, were landed on some marshy ground below the forts on the island. The other companies soon followed, and before the morning of the 9th, a large force had been put ashore, thus deceiving the enemy, who judged that the two regiments landed before dark were all our force to operate against them. At daybreak our lines were formed and put in motion through a narrow winding path, which led to the battery. At 9 o'clock our skirmishers found the enemy, and drove them back behind their guns, when they opened a deadly fire upon our advance. Soon the wounded began to pass us on litters, many of whom, who could speak, would turn toward us as they were borne by, and say, "Give it to them boys—give it to them!" and soon we did give it to them in such a manner as to drive them out of their battery, and enable others, who were less deep in the mud and water, and less entangled in the brier, to get possession of the enemy's cannon, which for four hours had been brought to bear upon us with such murderous effect. The prisoners have acknowledged since that it was the fire of the Ninth New-Jersey that not only drove them from the battery, but scattered the reserve which was posted in the rear, to the number of twenty-five hundred men. The rebels have given the title of "Jersey muskrats" to our boys, who waded waist-deep in mud and water within one hundred yards of their guns, and at this distance picked off their gunners.

After taking this battery we followed up the enemy by a forced march of twelve miles; when a slight skirmish ensued, but little more fighting had our brave troops to do, for upon nearing their camps white flags came out to us in all directions. Here we found nearly forty barracks 108x40 each, just completed—showing the number of troops which would probably have been concentrated on this island—and the whole rebel force, nearly 3,000, surrendered. Our quarters were this night splendid, as compared with the night before, when, without blankets—for orders were given to leave them on the ships—we lay down on the ground and slept a few hours.

The prisoners were placed in barracks apart from our men and no special guard put over them; they have had the same rations as the Union troops, full liberty to move about the camps, and have received such kind treatment that almost all of them affirm they never will fight against us again, and nearly every prisoner with whom I have conversed has told me that once home, he will never fight again against the old flag. One prisoner, who served a 32-pounder in the battery, told me if he could get home he would not re-enlist. Said I, "You have enlisted once, and you will do it again." Said he, "I am in earnest. I mean to take the oath of allegiance; and sooner than enter the Southern army again I will have my throat cut." His earnestness evinced his sincerity. Most of them say they were forced into the service. As to uniforms, they had none, but were dressed in all kinds of suits, and had all kinds of arms; a great uniformity existed, however, as to bowie-knives—every man carried one, varrying in length from six inches to two feet. Maj. WILSON, of the New-Jersey Ninth, has a bowie, taken from a rebel, two feet in length—a fearful weapon, and one that no civilized person should carry in battle. Our men use them wherewith to cut their wood for cooking.

THE PRISONERS CAPTURED AT ROANOKE ISLAND.

A member of the Winthrop Rifles writes a graphic letter to the New-Haven *Journal* regarding the appearance of the rebel prisoners whom he helped guard. Speaking of the officers, he says:

"Never before was there such a set of prisoners for a little company of Yankee boys to guard. Such uniforms! gray, brown, homespun, "nigger cloth," blue, all shades of color, and nearly all shabby—*its* that would have thrown BRYAN or ATWATER into epilepsy, decorations that would make a Frenchman commit suicide; such were the outskirts of our unwilling guests. Niggers came down loaded with baggage. Trunks that had the stamp of St. Nicholas, of the New-York Hotel, and of the Fifth-avenue, showed that in better days their owners had been patrons of our metropolitan caravanseries, blankets made of bright-hued ingrain carpeting, haversacks of coarse duck, home-made trappings of rope and canvas, all showed clearly that these were a people cut off from the great supply marts of the world, and obliged to use such materials as they had, in lieu of what they needed.

If their officers were motley, what shall I say of the men. You might scrape together all the vilest denizens of Fleet-street, borrow all that Bridgeport and Hartford could supply, and then you could not match the appearance of squalid vice which some whole companies bear. Two companies of Mississippi River steamboatmen, two more of McCULLOCH's Texan Rangers were among these men. Brutes in appearance, brutes in habits, they are well fitted for the work assigned them, and it is no wonder that they should be advised by their friends (as documentary evidence fully attests,) to "clean up the Yankees and give them no quarter." This arrival was too much for us, or rather for our earlier prisoners. Willing as they are to lead these men into battle (and on the run for that matter,) they were not willing to occupy the same quarters with them. They swarmed upon deck like bees, and our captains were beset with entreaties to let them sleep in the cabin or on deck, any where away from the bravoes we had just received on board. Guarding the prisoners has not been our whole business—we had to do their cooking, for the darkies they brought aboard proved wholly incapable. So day and night a detail from our company have toiled away, boiling salt pork and coffee, cutting up and dealing out to line officers and.

At first the latter part of this business was left to the prisoners, but two days' experience was sufficient, and we took the matter into our own hands. In feeding, the line officers showed none of that high breeding, that dignity and politeness, which we had expected to find in *the chivalry*. On the contrary, were any member of this company to act as these "gentlemen" do, he would at once be disciplined severely by our officers. As a sample of the whole, coffee was passed down to the officers' quarters by Sergeants TOMLINSON and HAWKINS, who have now the care of this business. Instead of in turn filling their cups quietly, and then stepping aside for others, all rushed up to the pails, and pushed, struggled and cursed, to make their own share sure. When cups were filled, they unslung their canteens and plunged them in, as though it were a stream of running water, instead of a limited coffee ration before them; and thus the strongest got the lion's share, while the few who stood aloof from such hoggishness, for two days received none. Obliged to systematize, where the rebel officers could not, Mr. ESSLER made an arrangement with their superior officers, and by dint of constant care, all are now duly fed, each his full allowance.

I should like to describe the notabilities aboard, but must not tire your readers, and so will content myself with but two or three sketches.

Col. SHAW, of the eastern shore of North Carolina, is the senior officer. A native of Rhode Island, he many years since came to this State, and has taken a very active part among her minor politicians. One of their most violent fire-eaters, he early in the history of secession did his best to plunge this once loyal State into the Confederate ranks, and has been rewarded by the commission he now holds. He is a man about forty-five years old, of medium height, rather slight figure—blue, treacherous-looking eyes, and a general appearance of sneak in his expressions and postures—a fair sample of a dirt-eating politician, it is not surprising that he commands no enthusiasm and very little respect from his subordinates.

Lieut.-Col. FRANK ANDERSON is a man of very different type. All who are familiar with the Nicaragua raid remember him and his history, which was fully ventilated in the papers of that day. He is tall, trim and hardy—sports a military moustache, talks dippantly of honor, the rights of the South, and the wrongs inflicted through a long series of years by the North. He is a most consummate scoundrel, who, owing his liberty, twice forfeited, to that mistaken clemency of our Government, is yet fierce in his denunciations of our flag. Officers and men of the Wise Legion have every confidence in his skill and bravery, and regard him as in some sort a hero. From such heroes may our ranks ever be free.

Capt. FEARING, of the "North Carolina State troops," is of another style of the chivalry. To the attire and slouching gait of a New-York beggar, he adds the cringing, supplicatory tone of a whipped "nigger." He is one of that kind of men who would torture you, if he had the power, but the reverse being the case, he almost tempts you to kick him, he so fawns and abases himself before you. He is a military Uriah Heap, and as such you will not care to know more of him.

Col. JORDAN, of Newbern, is a noble specimen of a young, vigorous Southron. Were all our foes like him, we should find that their self-vaunted bravery and high-toned generosity were actualities, not in so many cases the merest myths. Educated at West Point, he possesses much military knowledge, and superior natural qualifications for a military commander. He is respected for his bravery and skill, and beloved for his many estimable qualities.

Lieut.-Col. PRICE, of Wilmington, may be fifty-five years of age. He is a quiet, staid man,—very much such a gentleman as NATHAN PECK, Esq., of New-Haven, I should judge. He is a general favorite, for his modesty, good sense, and deliberate courage.

A curious scene occurred here yesterday. As you will have seen by the papers, arrangements were made to parole prisoners, preparatory to exchange. There are on our boat some thirty negro servants or slaves of rebel officers. It was deemed necessary to obtain their written promise that they would neither reveal what they had seen since their capture, nor do aught to injure the Government of the United States until their masters were suitably exchanged. Accordingly, Lieut. FEARING, an active, hard-working officer on Gen. BURNSIDE's Staff, was sent off to this steamer to obtain such pledges. In squads of half a dozen they were grouped in the office of Capt. HOWES, and the paper read and explained to them. Such expressions as those dark faces assumed! Such a mixture of pride at their sudden importance, of fear lest there should be some hidden source of trouble to them in it, of wisdom as if they could understand it all; and as none of them could write, all were in turn called upon to make their marks. Very grotesque and laughable were their attempts, and great their delight when the achievement was consummated. They are not the only men who have to make their marks, for in one company of the Wise Legion, out of sixty-four men, but seven could sign their names, and in another of the same Legion, out of fifty-eight men but five were able to accomplish it. Yet these are the men who scorn our free, educated Northern mechanics. This war is teaching many truths to our Southern brethren, but none more rapidly than that in prowess, bravery and the gentler virtues, the men of the North are at least their peers. Let his lesson be once learned thoroughly and generally, and it will do more to harmonize the whole, and bring out of this cruel and unnatural war relations of mutual respect and regard anything else could have done. Little things demonstrate the falsity of our ideas and their own. One of their cardinal doctrines is non-intercourse in trade with the Yankees. Since they have been aboard this vessel they have paid to the purser, the boat hands, and to our boys, several hundred dollars in specie, and this not for necessities but for luxuries—raisins, pickles, cigars, cider, and even (notwithstanding their aversion to clock-peddlers) cheap watches. If prisoners in the hands of their captors can do these things, what will those do who have looked with sorrow upon the attempted dismemberment of our Union, and who will hail with joy the redemption of their homes from the sway of the barred flag of secession? Non-intercourse is a frightful bugbear, but necessity can and will kill it. But I weary you.

To-morrow (Thursday, Feb. 20) we sail for Elizabeth City, to land our rebel charge, and then we hope for our much coveted rest.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

GEN. MANSFIELD ON CONTRABANDS.

The following is a copy of a letter written by Brig.-Gen. MANSFIELD to the Commission to inquire into the condition of the contrabands:

CAMP BUTLER, NEWPORT'S NEWS, VA., }
SUNDAY, Feb. 9, 1862. }

To the Commission appointed per General Orders No. 5, from Headquarters, Department of Virginia, to inquire into the condition of certain contrabands:

GENTLEMEN: By invitation of a member of the Commission, I take the liberty to express to the Commission my views on the subject of the contraband negroes, so called. These can be divided into four classes:

1. Those abandoned by their rebel owners, and compelled to ask for work and support.
2. Those who have run away from their owners, the rebels, to obtain their freedom from control.
3. Those who have been put at work by their rebel owners on the fortifications to resist the Government, and made their escape.
4. Free negroes who seek work for a support.

The question now arises as to these negroes: Is the United States bound to hold them as slaves, and deprive them of the right to go where they please?

It is clear they are not prisoners of war; for they have never been found in arms, and have made their escape to avoid taking part against the United States, or have been abandoned to the United States as the rebels have abandoned lands, houses, cattle, &c., and are human beings, cast in the world with nothing but their hands to obtain a livelihood. Some of them having worked on rebel fortifications, &c., are released (under the 4th section of the act of Congress of the 6th of August, 1861, to confiscate property) from further service to their masters; and in such cases, what is their position? Why, simply that of any person in the country released by law from the payment of an obligation—a free person.

All these negroes, with the exception of the fourth class, are or have been claimed as property by the very rebels who have taken up arms against the United States, and are lawful plunder of property. But they are not property, but persons held to labor under the Constitution in certain States, and nowhere else, and are not bound or held to labor for the United States, consequently they are not slaves to the United States. It is clear the condition of slaves with them was coexistent with the obligations of the Confederate Slave States to the Constitution and laws of the United States, against which they are in open armed rebellion.

Now, what are these negroes? Are they not free men, by this state of rebellion? By the act of secession the Confederate States have voluntarily broken the Constitution and laws of the Union, and have taken up arms against that Constitution and laws, and the United States are therefore absolved from the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, even if so absurd a claim were put forth. If this statement be true, they are entitled as laborers to all the wages they can earn, and to go where they please, and I would recommend that their earnings be paid to them while in the United States employ; that all officers and others who employ them in this Department, be required to pay them a just compensation, and that they be allowed to improve their condition, if opportunity should admit.

You are at liberty to use this letter as you please.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH K. F. MANSFIELD,
Brigadier-General U. S. A.

MARYLAND AND JEFF. DAVIS.

In the Maryland House of Delegates a few days since, Mr. JOHNSON, of Baltimore county, submitted the following:

Preamble and Resolution on the subject of the course the State will pursue in the present rebellion.

WHEREAS, JEFFERSON DAVIS, a pretended President of a pretended Confederacy, in a paper styled an inaugural, delivered by him in Richmond, Va., on the 22d instant, has repeated an assertion often recklessly uttered in public bodies of the so-called Confederate States, that "Maryland, already united to us by hallowed memories and material interests, will, when able to speak with unstifled voice, unite her destiny to the South;" And whereas, it is due to the intelligence, patriotism and good name of our people that such assertion be at once repudiated by their representatives here assembled; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That such assertion is an unfounded and gross calumny upon the people of the State, who, sincerely lamenting the madness and self-inflicted misfortunes of our brethren of the South, acting under a delusion caused by the arts of the aspiring and criminal ambition of a few designing men, are but admonished by the sad condition of such brethren, of the fatal results sure to follow from the course which they have pursued, and are more and more convinced of the obligation, alike of interest and of duty, to abide with undying attachment to the Union devised for us by our fathers, as absolutely necessary to our social and political happiness, and the preservation of the very liberty which they fought and bled to achieve for us.

Which were read the first, and by special order, two-thirds concurring, a second time, and passed by yeas, 53; nays, 5.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Bowie, McCollister, Kemp, Purnell, Hammond, of Franklin; Buhrman, Biggs, Johnson, of Franklin; Harris, of Franklin; McCoy, Dove, Lewis, Hardcastle, Price, Wolf, Stockdale, Hugg, Taylor, Alexander, Mathews, Findlay, Berry, (Speaker,) Westcott, Smyth, Walton, Dunbar, Nutwell, Johnson, Baltimore Co.; Given, Ensor, Pearce, Kerr, Dougherty, Guthby, Wright, Turner, Phips, Carroll, Cresswell, McIntire, Morton, Bowie, Sen., Thomas, Rohrer, Dunlop, White, Lowe, Chamberlain, Little, Everhart, Waters, Hammond, Howard Co.; Donaldson—53.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Dent, Harris, St. Mary's; Bond, Magruder, Carrico—5.

Said preamble and resolution were then sent to the Senate.

FROM SHIP ISLAND.

Correspondence of the Fall River News.

SHIP ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI SOUND, }
Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862. }

Fort Massachusetts is now in a complete state of defence.

The prize schooner mentioned in my last, as being taken out from under the guns of Fort Morgan, created quite a little stir in this harbor and on the Island; a few days after this event, the British Consul at Mobile demanded of Commodore MCKEAN the return of the schooner seized at Fort Morgan, as English property. You may judge of the Commodore's surprise, at such an unreasonable demand. He informed the Consul that when the schooner was discovered she was within the blockade, and when pursued she set all sail and attempted to escape. Finding this impossible, they ran the schooner ashore and deserted her. She was then defended by the crew and a party of armed rebels on the shore, wounding four men, two fatally, and whether English property or not, she had no business where she was found, and as the vessel and cargo was now consigned to the Government agent in New York, she was, therefore, out of his hands, and he would respectfully refer him to the Secretary of the Navy with all further demands of that sort. This cool reply rather nettled the Consul, and he became rather insolent, and stated that he would have the vessel and cargo at all hazards, and it is reported that the Commodore instantly ordered him off his vessel in these words: "There, Sir, is my ship's side; do you get over it as soon as possible—and there (pointing to the schooner) is your vessel; come and take her." The English Consul left, and he has not yet come after his schooner.

The prizes still continue to come in. The bark *King Fisher* captured the schooner *J. G. McNiel*, of New-Orleans, on the 25th ult., laden with coffee and tobacco—two articles that are very much in demand in all of the Southern cities about these times.

THE CAPTURED GENERALS.

From the Rochester Union, Feb. 27.

Last evening quite a crowd of people collected at the New-York Central Dépôt, hoping to get a sight at the rebel Generals, BUCKNER and TILGHMAN, who were expected from the West. The hopes of the crowd were dissipated, however, on learning that the proprietor of Congress Hall had received a telegram from the conductor of the sleeping-car, ordering supper for the two rebels and their escort, which they would take without alighting. The Generals were in charge of Col. CURTIS, a brother of Mrs. DOUGLAS, and seven soldiers, and were *en route* for Fort Warren, Boston, where they will probably remain until the close of the war. What disposition will then be made of them remains to be seen.

On the arrival of the train, which was promptly on time, much curiosity was manifested to get a sight at the arch-traitors, but the conductor of the sleeping-car they occupied allowed but very few persons to enter it. The windows of the apartment they occupied were closely curtained, so that outsiders were deprived of even a glimpse.

Mr. SCRANTON, preceded by a servant carrying a bountiful supper, entered the car, and was introduced by WALTER JOY, of Buffalo, as the proprietor of Congress Hall. Gen. BUCKNER remarked that he had taken many meals at Congress Hall. They pronounced their supper very fine indeed. At this time Mr. PURCELL, th. book-keeper at Congress Hall, brought in the register for the party to sign their names. Gen. BUCKNER signed it first, and then passed the book to TILGHMAN, saying, "FLOYD, he wants your autograph." TILGHMAN playfully replied, "Don't call me FLOYD; I am a better man than FLOYD ever was." TILGHMAN's first name is LLOYD. He writes a bold, heavy hand, on the "Hancock" order. Col. CURTIS also signed the hotel register.

Gen. BUCKNER is a man of about medium hight, rather inclined to corpulency. We should judge he was about 45 years of age. He wears his hair cut rather short, and it is partially gray. Neither of the Generals wore whiskers. Gen. TILGHMAN is the taller of the two, and five or six years the junior of his rebel companion. He is of spare habit, and his hair is longer, and not yet silvered with the marks of time. They were both in military undress, and wore common white wool hats, looped up at the side in military style. They were not extravagantly dressed, and taken at a general view they were hard-looking specimens of "Secesh" Generals.

GOV. WRIGHT ON THE WAR.

Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, recently appointed by Gov. MORTON, to fill the unexpired term of JESSE D. BRIGHT, who was expelled from his seat in the United States Senate, was serenaded in Indianapolis on on Wednesday evening, and in response to the compliment, made a lengthy speech on the present condition of the country. The following extract will show the political position of the Senator:

Senator WRIGHT presenting himself, said he was no party man. He stood, in this crisis, only for his country. Away with all party creeds and platforms! The time for them had passed away. What we wanted now was an united North, and if party creeds prevailed, we should have war and bloodshed in our own midst. How bitter do we become even in ordinary times of peace? Let the people be arrayed on party creeds, and what man could foretell the consequences? DOUGLAS had said: "Forget your party creeds and your party platforms, and bring your all to the service of your country, in this dire emergency."

His (WRIGHT'S) party platform was that the Constitution was to be maintained as the supreme law of the land, and that the Union must be preserved as the only guarantee of liberty. He recognized but two classes now—the friends of the Union, and the enemies thereof. His motto was, maintain the Constitution, and at all hazards, and at all risks, and no matter at what cost, preserve the Union.

His platform, in brief, was this: 1st, A vigorous prosecution of the war; 2d, No party creeds or platforms; 3d, Put down, at all hazards, this infamous rebellion. Acts of Congress were of little value to him, where the perpetuity of the Government was concerned. God gave us one country. He made us one people, and we would have but one Government.

WHO ARE THE SONS OF LOYAL MOTHERS?

The following is a brief extract from a letter written by a lady in Missouri. It bears date soon after the battle of Wilson's Creek, near